PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,816.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-29 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	..
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA *	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA *	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN *	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	10 883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9550
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 538 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	Septr. 14
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Septr. 29
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	
E. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
M. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 19
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 3
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
M. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
E. City of Agra	Nov. 18	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	Dec. 30
E. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 29

A.—First class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD,

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Sept.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
MADURA	1,956	Mon. 6th Sept.	noon	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 6th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBEA	5,688	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb, "

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	10th Sept, 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct, "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcovich	16th " 1909
KORRER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergullan	6,000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th "
KORRER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th "
KORRER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 577-8	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 480	" 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8	" 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Single Class to London	" 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,690 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM
CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE

Empire of India Life Office

WITH THOSE OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET

To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-INCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED

By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.

By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FORM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars:—

Apply to

Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FERNET-BRANCA

NOW TO BE HAD AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FERNET-BRANCA is the most hygienic of bitters, and is specially recommended in cases of intermittent fevers and indigestion.

These qualities alone are sufficient to justify the universal renown acquired for many years past by this product which is without rival, and to get it adopted by all families and constantly kept by them.

FERNET-BRANCA stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, quenches the thirst, and has the special property of removing lassitude and strengthening the intestines.

On account of the beneficial action which **FERNET-BRANCA** exercises upon all the organism, it is principally recommended to people subject to irregularities of the stomach, dizziness or vertigo, and sick headaches caused by imperfect digestion. It is a powerful remedy against melancholia and spleen, and invaluable to the overwrought business man.

FERNET-BRANCA is taken pure or mixed with Soda Water, Vermouth, Wine or Coffee.

Price per large bottle, Rs. 3-12.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.

Dinner-a la-Carte.

Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.

Cabin and Crew Biscuits.

Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

1. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "BANCA," from MIDDLESBROUGH and ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. F Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of TULSIDAS RAMJI KAMA or CHAMA (also spelt "Chame" "Clamma" and "Kama") late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu, inhabitant residing at Tardeo, without the Fort, a Mocondum and landed proprietor, deceased.

VALABHDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the only surviving son and one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 16th day of August, 1909.
MESSRS. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT HENRY ALLIX STUDDY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of Lieutenant HENRY ALLIX STUDDY of the 34th Poona Horse, who died in Poona on the 24th August, 1909, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned before the 23rd October, 1909, at the expiration of which date the Undersigned will hand the assets of the Estate of the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

C. M. DUCAT, COLONEL,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
Estate, Lieut H. A. STUDDY, deceased.

Aurangabad, 28th August 1909.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. **22-8** complete

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. **15-8** Do.

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. **10-8** Do.

Latest Fashion Details

Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the education of CHILDREN whose parents are in exile and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion :—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACCONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week Chartered and Homewards. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND, 9-15.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Delhi.	Hawara-Mllys.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Agra.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi,
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

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Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.

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F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle.

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

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PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

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S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3 400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000
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Estd. Since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500,000

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Changchung	Liaoyang	Arthur
Chefoo	Lyons	Peking
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
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Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE :
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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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CHEAP
DURABLE.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
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They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 4
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 31ST AUG. 09.] [BOMBAY, 1ST SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluctuations.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/8	3/8
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 3/4	un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	1/16
Silver in New York	52	1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17	un chgd
do. do. Berlin...	20·43 1/2	1/2
do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8	1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills	2 months' sight.	1 1/2	un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9	un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Firm.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spot ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...3,000 "
Imports ... ...3,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·35+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...
*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·62	6·59	6·59	6·59
—01	unchgd.	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·60	6·60	6·60	6·60
+02	+03	+03	+03

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 22,000 Bales.
D. do. last year ... ... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do to Continent ... ... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·80—10
Future—Month of Oct. 12·38—07 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 12·48—03 }

NEW ORLEANS :—
Spot Cotton—12 7-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·39—02
Do. do. Dec. 12·43—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—3⅜ 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian.—40 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Value—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat per 418 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship—44 1-4 aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed,—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 46 1-8—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee —
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.
Arrivals :—
"Barbara."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1ST SEPT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sov ...	1,857		
Gold Coins...	236	Koweit.....	M.S. Sidrani
Rupees.....	1,256		
2 Boxes Sov	5,985		
Gold Coins .	10,963	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Rupees.....	200		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY SAIL on 30th August 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway.....	21	23,790
B. B. & C.I. Railway	42	49,525

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 18 lacs up

Exchange :—
The Exchange market opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3 7 8d. on demands and 1s. 4d to 1s 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credit bills. Transactions for forward Bank Demand, payable in December, were booked at 1s. 4d. Far Eastern rates are firm following advance in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 4 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	126 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	153
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94s. 3-4d. for the settlement on 20th September, fell to 94s. 11-16d. but improved to 94s. 13-16d. at which there were sellers at the close. Cash Paper was quoted 3-16 per cent. higher. Only a small business has passed to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94s. 7-8d. and 94s. 11-16d. respectively, for cash and forward delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-0	Sellers.
1st Settlement...	" 94-13	

Bullion :—
Bar Silver was up 1-8d. in London yesterday and 1-16 in forward delivery in 2 months, the closing rates being 24 and 23 15-16d. respectively. Private telegrams reported the tone of the market as firm for ready and steady for forward. The New York rate advanced 1-4 cent at 52. Our local market opened at 61-7, ex-duty, for ready as well as September delivery, but soon lost 4 annas in both the positions. The October settlement kept 2 annas higher. A moderate business has been placed.
Bar Gold rates are unchanged as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 3 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 2 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 7 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 1 6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61 3 (a
Ditto 1st Settlement	61 3 (a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61 5 (a

a Weak.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steadier with prices about Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rates. There has been a moderate business passing in Khandeish, Bengals and Oomras, but sellers do not appear so eager to operate, and are awaiting the Bureau Report for further developments at Home. Miss Giles' estimate of the average condition is 67·5 per cent. At the close rates are steady as under.
A small business was done in ready cotton this afternoon.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	277	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	265 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	239	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	235 1/2	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	225 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	222-3	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	218 1-2	" "
Fine, M. G. Khandeish ...	224-5	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	224	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	238	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	201 1-2	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·56	6·55	6·55	6·55
—04	—04	—04	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·56	6·53	6·56	6·56
—04	—04	—04	—04

May-June. 6·56 —04 new position.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 8 0	B. T.
September ...	Rs.	8 15 6	B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 12 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 5 0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 3 0	"
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	"	7 1 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	42 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish...	"	47 0 0	Oct.-Nov.
White Havri ...	"	45 8 0	"

Tone,—Easier.

Poppyseed :—

September	Rs.	9 11 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 0 0	
September	Rs.	6 15 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... — ...	Rs.	24 0 0	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowrseed :—

September	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	6 2 0	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May	"	5 6 0	"
White Pissi 85 p.c. Sept. ...	"	6 2 0	"

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1 459
India	70
Indian Specie	53
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	1 1-4 prem.

Mills :—

Century	270
Crescent	97 1-2
David ... ... —	415
Kohinoor	727 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,430
New Great Eastern	200
Phœnix	82 1-2
Central India S. & W. Co. ...	1,652 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	8
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	94
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	350
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Treacher and Co	582 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	526	bales.
Wheat	2,078	cwts.
Linseed	1,587	"
Rapeseed	175	"
Gingellyseed	223	"
Poppyseed...	381	"
Groundnuts	116	"
Castorseed	6,639	"
Rice	1,643	"
Myrabollams	521	"
Cottonseed...	2,142	"
Mowrseed...	3,576	"
Gram	2,029	"
Joowar	35	"
Maize	nil	

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 1st September :—

Mines.	Shares.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 8 0	£0 9 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 2 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 2 6	£5 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur			£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 12 6	£1 15 0
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£4 17 6	£5 0 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G. F.		12s. 6d	£0 4 0	£0 7 0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd September,

231.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant.
Thursday, 2nd instant,—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday, 3rd instant,—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.
II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
232.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information :—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. c.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—August 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. A. F. Hamilton, 61st (P. W. O.) Pioneers, of a son.

DEATH.

ANDREWS—August 24, at Madras, suddenly, of heart failure, Mrs. M. A. Andrews, late proprietress of Grace Cottage Hotel, Ootacamund.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 23m.; Sun sets 6h. 54m.; High water, 0-26m., 0-50s.; Low water, 6-16m., 6-53s.
Bombay Corporation 5 40 p.m.
Lady Clarke's Memorial : General Committee, Meeting, Municipal Hall, 6 30 p.m.
Golf. Madras Challenge Medal.
Rugby Football Tournament: Calcutta vs. Madras, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Gloucesters, Oval.
Y. W. C. A., Hall, "An Evening of Story and Song" by Mr. F. Clarke 9-15 p. m.

Maxim : "All truth must not be told at all times."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 3.—Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Marine Lines. Sun rises 6h. 24m, Sun set 6h. 32 m. High water 1-12m., 1-32a. Low water 7-0m., 7-34a.
Saturday, September 4.—Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana vs. St Xavier's College, Home Ground. Dadabhoy Naoroji's birthday celebration, Shri-Mandal, F. C. Institute, 4-40 p. m. Rugby Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-30, Final. Harwood League Football, Rovers vs. R.G.A. Oval. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2 0m.; 2-13a.; Low water 7-46m. : 8-17a.
Sunday, September 5.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2-52m.; 2-57a. Low water 8-37m : 9-4a.
Monday, September 6.—Gokal Ashtami Holiday. Cricket Match : Parsis vs. Presidency (Poona). Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches : "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Home. "B" Team vs. Govt. Telegraphs, Away. Harwood League Football : The Gloucesters vs. the Hornets, Oval. Sun rise, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. ; High water, 3-41m., 3-45a. ; Low water, 9-37m., 9-59a
Tuesday, September 7.—Triangular Cricket Matches : Presidency vs. Parsis (Poona). Harwood League Football : Government Telegraphs vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Oval. Volkart United Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 7, Marine Street, 4-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 5-3m. 4-44a.; Low water, 11-7m., 11-14a.

THE LATE LORD RIPON.—The Members of the Bandra Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will have a solemn Requiem Mass celebrated to-day at 7 a.m. at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, for the repose of the soul of the late Lord Ripon, who was the President of the Society in London.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sargent, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt.. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to day.

THE PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The statement of accounts in connection with the Fancy Fete held after the Medical Congress Exhibition has been issued, and shows that the total expenses amounted to Rs. 20,490 and that the profit was Rs. 33,557, the total receipts being Rs. 54,047.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided over the Criminal Sessions which commenced yesterday. The trial of Bhesekar, marked as No. 7 in the Calendar, was postponed for to-day on the application of Mr. Chamier, who said that a witness in this case had not arrived in Bombay yesterday.

ENROLMENT OF A BARRISTER.—The Assistant Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court, Mr. P. B. Malabari, Bar-at-Law, presented yesterday Mr. S. G. Welinkar, B.A., LL.B., before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman for enrolment as a Barrister of the Bombay High Court. His Lordship admitted Mr. Welinkar as a member of the Bar. After a very successful practice of over sixteen years as a Pleader, Mr. Welinkar went to England to keep his terms at Lincoln's Inn, where he succeded in passing the examination for law with honours. He stood second for the honor's examination, the first being Mr. Rangenskar, also of the Bombay Bar, who was enrolled last week before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Chairman of the board of directors, presided.
The directors' report stated :—Your directors beg to lay before you the first annual report together with an audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the ten months ending 30th June 1909 showing a net profit of Rs. 28,128-9-9 which your directors propose to divide as under :—7 p. c. dividend on the preference shares from the date of the receipt of the share moneys, Rs. 6,770-9-5 ; 4 p. c. dividend on the ordinary shares from the date of the registration of the Company, Rs. 6,054-12-9; depreciation of buildings and machinery account, Rs. 11,000-0-0 ; preliminary expenses account, Rs. 1,309-0-0 ; carried forward to the next year's account, Rs. 3,003-3-7.
Your directors beg to say that though your Company took over the business of the old firm as from 1st September 1908 your Company was not registered till the 22nd November 1908 and the management was taken over by your Company after registration. A small portion of the share capital was paid up during the first months of the Company's working ; otherwise the item of interest would have been less than what it is and the amount of profit proportionately higher. Taking this factor into consideration as well as the fact that the season was on the whole a slack one, your directors think that the results achieved so far are satisfactory and they trust that in the next year they will be able to show a far more satisfactory result of the Company's working.
The report was adopted and a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares, and 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared. The retiring directors were re-elected. Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., and S. B. Billimoria and Co., were re-appointed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

A GRIMEBY septuagenarian, Francis Jeffrey, who had recently lost his wife, and had since been inconsolable, feeling that his end was drawing near, called in a constable at midnight and, after a nurse had been sent for, dictated his will to the police officer. He made the constable his executor, and after signing the will died. The police surgeon was unable to save him, death being due to the effects of grief on an enfeebled constitution.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

DOUBLE MURDER AT PINJRAPOLE.

IN this case, which was committed to the Sessions, one Fakirmahomed Haji Khan Mahomed, a young Mahomedan hawker, was charged with fatally wounding with a sharp knife his wife Azizbai and a co-tenant Nurbi on 4th August in Pinjrapole Road.
The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Basil N. Lang defended the accused.
The following Special Jury was empanelled :—Mr. T. L. Roberts, Foreman ; Mr. Abraham J. Meyer, Mr. Viccaji A. Taraporewala, Mr. F. H. Sutton, Mr. O. Sewell, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. Newman Taylor, Mr. Hormasji P. Pavri, and Mr. Jaikukhlal K. Mehta.
The Hon. the Advocate-General opened the case. He said the accused was a hawker who resided with his wife Azizbai in a room on the first-floor of a house in Pinjrapole Road. Some months ago he was informed by a Hakim or a native medicine-man, that his wife had a friendship for his landlord Umar Mati. Inquiries were made by the accused and apparently those whom he questioned upon the matter denied any knowledge about it. The Hakim left the house, andso did Nurbi in whose room the friends were alleged to have met. Nurbi hadlent some moneys to the accused. The accused took away his wife to live with her sister, when he said he was very suspicious about her conduct. Azizbai returned to her husband. A short time before the incident the accused had purchased a knife. In the course of the afternoon of the 4th August he had a talk with her, and afterwards attacked her, first cutting her nose and then severing the carotid artery. Death must have been instantaneous. He then went to Nurbi, called her out to take away her money, and stabbed her in the stomach. He ran away and then gave himself up to the Police. Nurbi was taken to the Hospital where she was treated. On the morning of the 6th, 36 hours after the incident, her deposition was taken by the Magistrate in the presence of the accused. Later in the day she died. Those were the circumstances which the evidence wouldisclose to the jury. In these circumstances the accused was charged with causing the death of the two women. The defence, in so far as it could be ascertained with regard to Azizbai, was that he wanted to cut off her nose merely as a punishment, but during the struggle which ensued between them the carotid artery got cut. What was the defence about the death of the other woman, counsel could not say. But supposing there was a defence, the question would be whether his acts amounted to murder having regard to the instrument he had used, and also having regard to what he had done.
Evidence was called and witnesses were examined. Mr. Lang submitted on behalf of his client that from the evidence it would appear that there were very grave and sudden provocation to justify the conviction of his client on the lower count.
His Lordship then summed up the evidence in the case at great length and said that on the first count, the intention of the accused might be, as the prosecution had admitted, to cut off the nose of his wife and not to murder her. On the second count His Lordship said that there was no evidence to show that the accused had the slightest ground for provocation in killing the woman Nurbi. The jury then retired for consultation and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the first count and guilty of murder on the second count. His Lordship sentenced the accused to death.
The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar.

RE KARSONDAS PARMANANDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the provisional order and extension of time to file the schedule. It was a heavy insolvency involving four lakhs of rupees and the insolvents had employed two mehtas to make up the books of account and the insolvents were assisting them personally.
His Lordship extended the time for a fortnight.

RE SHRIDHAR GOPINATH.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was given an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SAVALDAS SHANTARAMDAS.

In this matter the rule taken out to show cause why the proceedings should not be stayed was allowed to stand over on the application of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

RE HIRJI LILADHAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared in support of the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order and Mr. Mirza Ali Khan appeared to show cause against it. His Lordship allowed the rule to stand over till next Wednesday.

RE MARU ALIMAT.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia appeared for a creditor and Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent. His Lordship ordered the insolvent to proceed at once with the matter of insolvency and gave him leave to serve notice and to amend his schedule.

RE KUNJBIHARI RABINARAYEN AND OTHERS.

In this matter, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the insolvents and submitted that his clients had feared an application for an adjudication order from Messrs Fatehali and Co. He asked his lordship not to entertain the application unless an opportunity was given to his clients to make any representation in the matter. His Lordship took a note of the application.

RE MANEKJI PESTONJI TALATI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. He said that the insolvent had come down from Shanghai and had filed his petition and schedule. In answer to the Court, Mr. Kapadia said that there was no opposition.

RE KANJI BHANJI CONTRACTOR.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given an interim order.

RE DHONDIBHAI RAGHOBA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, His Lordship made the rule absolute for the final discharge of the insolvent.

RE MAHOMED JUMA CASSAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia moved for a rule absolute for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. He said that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE W. P. ROSS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given an interim order.

RE JIVA CHATUR.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—J. A. P. Johnson ; Purshotam Mahadev Powle ; Dharsey Cutchi and another; Suleman Aba Memon; Jairam Chaturbhuj; Balaram Baloo; Narhari Manaji Wagle ; Daya Vasun ; Bhiwa Raghu ; Vassamji Jairam Thakar ; Kanji Khimji Cutchi ; Chandbi, widow ; Mahomedsaheb Fakirsaheb ; Rahiman Issak ; Vithal Ramachandra Shroff ; and Balshastri Devidas Shastri.

DIVERSION OF CHARITY FUNDS.

AT the Bombay High Court on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the matter of the application of Pestonji M. Punjiaji and another vs. Rustomji A. Cooper, and the Hon. the Advocate-General as Trustee of the Charities, and two others, to show cause why the original sum of Rs. 10,000 set apart by the will by Mr. Rustomji N. Major Moore who died in 1861, and which since had amounted with accumulations to Rs. 40,000 should not be diverted from the original object of the testator, which was to build a "dharmashala" or inn in Khetwadi, and bestowed by order the Court on some other charitable object of which the Parsi community stood much in need of, as it did not in respect of the "dharmasala." The plaintiffs were with the first defendant trustees under the will. Suggestions were put forward before the learned Judge in favour of bestowing the amount in the funds of the Shett Bomonji Dinshah Petit Parsi General Hospital, and in the funds for raising suitable sanitary buildings for the housing of the Parsis. These were the two main schemes, for the investigation of the relative merits of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod postponed the case in the latter part of July, and ordered the adding of further material and evidence before him to enable him to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. This was done. After hearing counsel, his Lordship gave judgment on Tuesday afternoon, and declared his verdict in favour of the building and housing scheme, and ordered that the funds in questions should be utilised for that purpose. He remarked that there were many charitably-disposed Parsi gentlemen, who would still further support with funds the Parsi General Hospital scheme ; but he thought that building and the housing scheme required support, and he directed accordingly.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

THE further hearing was resumed of the case in which Miss Kathleen Bland, formerly an employe at Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., charged Mr. Walter Stevens, manager of the firm, with defamation. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Shortt, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused. The alleged defamation was a charge of stealing lace belonging to the firm.
Miss Bland, further re-examined by Mr. Payne said, the accused had been in the employ of the firm since October or November last. Miss Miller owed her a grudge, because she (the complainant) would not associate with her. Her suggestion for this case was that a conspiracy was formed between Mr. Sequeira, Miss Miller and Mr. Stevens to get her out of the shop. She did not go to accused for a certificate, because she had asked for one and had not been sent one, and because the accused had charged her with theft so that she was afraid of going to him.
Miss A. La Francis, examined by Mr. Payne, said she was an assistant in the Ladies' Department in Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. She first saw the lace on the morning of June 27th. On that afternoon she was in her house. She was told that a Bori had come with lace and she went out on the verandah to see it. She saw the Bohra, from whom she bought three or four pieces of lace including the lace in question. She made an entry in his book at the time. It was her practice to write such things when she made purchases from Bohras. Her sister, Mrs. Bishop, and other members of her family were seated in the dining-room when she came there with the lace from the verandah. The witness uncarded the lace and put the cost-marks of Badham Pile on it as she had been accustomed to do for the last twenty years. The next day she took the lace with her to Badham Pile and Co. She had bought the lace at the previous request of the complainant. When she arrived at the shop, she saw the complainant and showed her the lace and told her what she had paid for it. She gave it to the complainant, who put it into her drawer. On Monday evening Mrs. Bennet came into the shop, and the witness noticed that some conservation took place between her and Miss Wingrove. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Bennet again came to the shop. Later in the afternoon, after the parcel had been brought back, the complainant came to witness' department and called her to the office. The witness followed her. Siqueira, Stevens, Henricks, Jehangir and Lewis W. Villederis were in the office. Rebello was not there as he was at the Customs then. The complainant asked her "what about the lace." The witness replied she had bought it from a Bohra and that she (the complainant) had bought it from her. The accused asked how he was to know she had bought it from a Bohra. She replied she could prove it and could produce the Bohra. The accused then told the complainant that if she could do this she could do anything else. He then went to Sequeira's desk. She left the office and went to her department, the complainant following the accused, then came up and asked for the lace which the complainant gave up. At Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., the laces were kept in a drawer to which all had access. She helped the manager in marking off the laces. The manager marked off the cost-price in ink and she marked off the selling price also in ink. To her recollection she had never marked the cost price in pencil at Badham Pile and Co. The lace of the quality in question had to her knowledge never been stocked at that shop. The lace in question was common bazaar lace. She had previously bought from the Bohra lace of similar quality, though not of similar pattern. The lace could not have been in stock for one year, because it would have turned cream by that time.
Cross-examined by Mr. Shortt, the witness said that when she bought the lace she made an entry in the Bohra's book. There were several such entries but later than the one in question. It was usual to make such entries. She did not give the lace to the complainant but the latter bought it from her. She made the entry at the time she purchased the lace. The complainant seemed a bit agitated when she came to her and took her to the office. The witness never knew of private things being sent in this manner to customers. She remembered the manager saying that there were leakages in the business and that he was going to check them.
Further hearing was adjourned to the 15th instant, afternoon.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.

Inspector Doran charged one Keshav Sadashiv Rane with the theft of an umbrella, valued at Rs. 1-8 belonging to B. D. Mistry, a student attending the Grant Medical College. Mr. Devurker, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday afternoon, the complainant kept his umbrella in the reading room of the Native General Library, but as he had previously lost an umbrella from the same place he kept an eye on his umbrella while he sat reading. He then saw the accused, who was in the Library, taking up the umbrella and walking out with it. He ran after the accused, caught him and handed him over to the Police.
The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he picked up the umbrella to see if it was his own, as he had lost one of a similar kind three or four days before and that finding it did not belong to him he put it back in its place, when the complainant came and caught him.
The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or, in default, to undergo seven days' further imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

RAILWAY ATTENDANT ASSAULTS A LADY PASSENGER.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Railway Police Inspector Ruttonji Mirza charged Michael Thomas, a Native Christian, an attendant in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, with entering a ladies' compartment and assaulting Mrs. L. Francis in the up mail train between Naosari and Bulsar on the 23rd July.
Mr. Short, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused appeared in person.
The Magistrate, in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain A Collyer, R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons Captain R. Curtis arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 174 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. Ramage, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and Mrs. Willis and infant, Sergt. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. Mahomed Sidick and 150 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbaner, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 270 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 31st August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS,

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R I Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 1.

Ayuthia .....694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Banca ....3794 Collyer..... P & O Co
Bechuana.....2656 McClelland ...W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Blue Cross.....1959 Storm.....R A Willis
Baldarch .....3031 Pearson .....W & A Graham
Gerd .....750 Anderson .....F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Bisbop...(B I Dock) .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Seistad .....617 Larsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Johnson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	3-9	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Killin	2257	Wilson	Middlesborough	4-9	W & A G & Co
City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	L'pool via K'chi	3-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E Islami	3439	Hannah	Jeddah	8-9	B & P S N Co
F Akbri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	18-9	G Jeewajee & Co
M Markgraf	3223	Fium	Jeddah	6-9	A Strandes Offside B
Naseri	911	LeMiere	P Gulf	12-9	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri .....839 Fakeera...K'chi ...4-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland.....780 Ebrahim...(Repairing) Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed.,,B'nagar...4-9 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia.....3250...Thomson...L'pool...10-9 W & A Graham & Co
4 Oronsay .....2416 Anderson...Antwerp .....4-9 and Hamburg ..T Morrison & Co
7 King Robert...2514 Rattray...Philadelphia.....9-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
13 Persia...4198 Haughton...London ..25-9 P & O Co
15 Fakri.2555 Revill.....Mauritius..18-9 ...G Jeewanji & Co
16 Badrie...1613...Collinsono.....Jeddah .....15-9...G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Banca s	Collyer	London, Aug 4
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Aug 7
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Aug 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Triesta s	Clinnak	Trieste, &c
	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Kola, Ramage, for Busreh, &c.
,, President, Muhlbaser, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Blue Cross, for Antwerp, &c,
,, Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c,
a ,, Salsette, for London.
a Before arrival.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
22	Blake	Calcutta
24	Norfolk	Calcutta
26	Clan Farquhar	Liverpool
29	Belle of France	Calcutta
30	Matiana	Calcutta
30	Twingone	Rangoon
30	Toesto	Straits
30	Braziliana	Calcutta
29	Baharata	Negapata

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—34 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons; 126 tons oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 46 bales wool, H Nutha and Co; 3,215 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji and Co; 70 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 65 bales wool, R Rampratap; 148 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co.

City of Glasgow s—30 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—224 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—51 cases tortoise shell, K N Meanee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—100 bales hemp, B Reeve and Co; 675 bales myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 3,000 cwts castorseed and 480 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts dill seed, Baner and Krause.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts masoor, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Killin s—41,891 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Dido s—5 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—20 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 248 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—11,120 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus, and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oronsay s—1,000 cwts teetseed, Shaw Wallace and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Oronsay s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, C J Demetracopalo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 cwts kajunuts, Nuserwanji Bros and Co; 482 cwts kajunuts, R. Jeewanji and Co; 100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,523 cwts mowraseed, 176 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—58 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

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Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1909.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CALCUTTA.

DR. PEARSE, the Health Officer of Calcutta, in his report for the calendar year 1908, to hand this week, regards the period as healthy, though the death-rate was 32·6 per thousand, or 28 on the corrected rates for increase of population. At any rate there was an improvement on the previous twelve months during which the death-rate averaged 37·6 or 33. Dr. Pearse is not too sure of his figures however, for he says that although due allowance has been made for the increase of population, no further correction has been made for the peculiar constitution of the population. Calcutta, as compared with Bengal, has a population favourable to a low death-rate, that is comparatively few children and a very large proportion of young adult males; and therefore to make a just comparison of the mortality in Calcutta with that of Bengal, and equally so for other cities, it is necessary to make correction for the different numbers of the population at the several age-periods and in the two sexes. Applying then the Calcutta death-rates, at the several age-periods, to a miniature population of Bengal, equal to that of Calcutta, it is found that, instead of the 27,689 deaths returned in 1908 for Calcutta, there would have been 31,950, if the Calcutta population were similar to that of Bengal. This number of deaths calculated on the census population would give a death-rate of 37·7 per thousand as compared with the recorded death-rate of 32·6. To arrive at the correct rate we must apportion this total of deaths, 31,950, to the estimated increased population and then we have a rate of 32·3 per thousand. This, says the Health Officer, must be considered the true death-rate for Calcutta during 1908. So we may take it as anything we like if we wish to compare it with that of Bombay. Dr. Pearse takes the population as approximately 987,288 and says that the effect of the increase of population, since last census, in diminishing the death-rate is almost neutralised by the effect on the death-rate of the peculiar constitution of the population, so that, curiously enough, it works out that the uncorrected death-rate for the city is approximately the true death-rate. The shifting character of the Calcutta population is well-known, but the amount of the annual influx is hardly realised. The increase of the population during 1908 may be roughly estimated at 21,000, notwithstanding that the deaths exceeded the birth is by 10,646, indicating that the influx into the city was probably not less than 32,000 persons.

The different rates of mortality amongst the several classes is commented upon, and it is stated that the general death-rate of Hindus was 34·9, of Mahomedans 29, and of Christians 27·2. These differences are explained by the larger proportion of deaths among Hindus from cholera, small-pox, plague, enteric fever, remittent fever, pneumonia and intestinal diseases. On the other hand, Mahomedans had more deaths from malaria, old-age, bronchitis, asthma and puerperal fever. In the two sexes the greater proportion of deaths from phthisis and bronchitis amongst females is very marked. Still even these returns cannot be fully relied upon, for it is found by examination at the burning-ghauts and burial-ground that in 44 per cent. of the returns the cause of death was wrongly stated, the result of carelessness and ignorance. A large percentage of the causes of death as given by the relatives and friends are, however, so entirely different to the probable causes worked out by subsequent enquiries that all statistics in Calcutta, previous to 1904, as well as for the mofussil and other places where enquiries are not instituted, must be considered for all practical purposes worthless. "When, for example, cholera is recorded and the cause was pneumonia, when malaria is entered instead of small-pox, fever for intestinal obstruction, tetanus for bronchitis, enlarged liver and spleen for cholera, and other errors of an equally marked character, it will be seen how hopeless the old figures must be and how important these death enquiries have proved themselves." Examining the birth statistics it is found that married women in Calcutta have fewer children than their sisters in Bengal. But the discrepancy appears to be explained in the same way as it is in Bombay, by the fact that women leave the city for the birth of their children as well as defects in registration. With the most perfect registration and without women leaving the city, it is felt that it would be impossible, with the present character of the Calcutta population to get a birth-rate higher than 28·4. Registration has been better than in previous years, but Dr. Pearse admits that, apart from the custom of women leaving the city, the system of registration is faulty. Parents neglect to register the births and registration offices with peripatetic sub-registrars do not secure a correct record of all the births.

On the subject of infantile mortality Dr. Pearse observes it as a curious fact that for many countries the rate is approximately ten times that of the death-rate for the whole community, so that with a general death-rate of 28 it is not extraordinary for Calcutta to have an infantile mortality approaching to 280 per thousand. Last year the rate was 293. In English towns the general death-rate was 16·4 while the infantile death-rate was only 127. On the other hand, writes the Health Officer, Bombay had a death-rate amongst infants of 423, though in this city only 11,785 births were registered. The contrast is appalling. As one explanation of Calcutta's figures, the exodus of women to their villages is quoted though the same applies to Bombay! Such children are not registered as belonging to Calcutta, whilst they return afterwards with their infants and deaths amongst them go to swell the infant death-roll. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate the correctness of the statement, but it is believed that quite twenty per cent. of the mothers leave the city for the births of their children. The report, which is an exhaustive document, not only gives the history of the various prevalent diseases, but narrates the steps taken to combat them. From malaria it seems Calcutta had fewer deaths last year than in the previous twelve months, but there is reason to believe that enteric is much more common than Municipal statistics indicate. An impression prevails that the disease is more common than formerly. This opinion may have reference to the European population, but the Health Department has no evidence that the disease is more common amongst the general mass of the population. Concluding his report, Dr. Pearse offers a number of sound suggestions for the consideration of the Municipality. Among them is the demolition on a large scale of dwellings unfit for human habitation, the provision in bustees of stand-posts for filtered water, the provision of a cattle-yard and the establishment of a cattle market with a view to the improvement of the condition of animals brought into the city for slaughter, the provision of a Veterinary Department for the better supervision of all live-stock and the further protection of the meat supply, and finally the provision of a Hindu burial ground to replace others which have long become insanitary. Many of these suggestions will probably be adopted, for Calcutta has faith in its Health Department, on which it is certainly to be congratulated.

A GREAT ELIZABETHAN NAVIGATOR.

THE Hudson tercentenary celebrations in New York are to be on a grand scale, and we learn that England is to be represented by a British Admiral and a battleship. England has a natural claim to be represented, because Hudson, the great navigator, in whose memory the festival is held, was an Englishman. Some time ago a great festival was held in Canada in memory of the great Frenchman Samuel Champlain, who also was a zealous navigator and who founded Quebec three centuries ago. England took great part in it, though the hero was a Frenchman working in the interest of his native country. But it was appropriate because Quebec and French America have long since passed into British hands. The present Hudson celebration is in memory of that navigator's third and greatest voyage, which resulted in several important discoveries, but which was undertaken in the interests of the Dutch, then a great maritime nation. The waters that Hudson explored have long since passed out of Dutch hands and have also ceased to belong to England; still England has done well to join in the international movement to commemorate a great nautical discovery. It is curious that both Champlain, the Frenchman, and Hudson, the Englishman in Dutch employ, made their discoveries, while ostensibly seeking for a passage to China or Cathay, and also to India the, fabled lands of promise overflowing with the precious metals and the goal of most navigators and merchants in those days. Champlain sailed from the north, working his way south through Lake St. Sacrament and another lake called after him, imagining to emerge into the South Sea. Hudson sailed from the south working northwards, on the same fruitless errand. The two great explorers, whilst not knowing it approached within fifty miles of each other during this same summer of 1609, exactly three hundred years ago. Of Henry Hudson's life little is known beyond his four voyages. His descent as well as his date of birth are not positively known. But it is conjectured with some probability that he was the grandson of an alderman of London, who helped to found the famous Muscovy Company in 1555, and who had the name of Herdson contracted into Hudson. Henry was very likely born about the year 1570 and as he died in 1611 his life was short, being only 41. We do not hear of him till 1607 when he undertook his first voyage for the purpose of "discovering the pole." He, of course, failed in his object, but made several other discoveries, among them that of "Hudson's Touches." The voyage as well as the next was in the service of the Muscovy Company. The second voyage undertaken in 1608 was for the purpose of finding a passage by the north-east, and sailing into the Pacific through the northern seas.

The next year, 1609, he entered into negotiations with the Dutch East India Company, and in their service he sailed again for the north-east passage to the Pacific and thus to China, with two ships. He went to the coast of Nova Zembla and then his crew refused to go further and one of the ships, called "Good Hope," with mostly Dutch sailors, left him and returned to Holland. Hudson with the other ship, the "Half Moon," changed his course and tried the north-west passage through the Atlantic. He came to the coast of the present United States exploring Chesapeke and Delaware Bays. This memorable voyage was full of great results, and it is well it is going to be commemorated. Hudson proved the falsity of a statement long promulgated by Hakluyt, that there was a strait through the continent of America in or about forty degrees of northern latitude, that is through the Bay of New York inwards, by which a passage could be made from the Atlantic to the Pacific and thus to China and India. This assertion, repeatedly made by the great Geographer Hakluyt, had misled all navigators of those days and even the cause of much fruitless search. Hudson finally exploded this error. On this voyage he also reached Sandy Hook near New York on September 2, 1609, and devoted the whole month to exploring the river Hudson, called after him, which he ascended to the town of Albany. He returned from this memorable voyage in November. On the next voyage his crew mutinied and he was bound and put on 23rd June, 1611, with eight others, into a small boat which was cut adrift and never seen again. Thus this bold genius met with a cruel fate while engaged in making further discoveries. His best work was negative rather than positive, and as Sir John Laughton says, consisted in showing that "the passage to Cathay was certainly not the simple thing that it had been represented, that there was no strait through the continent of North America in a low latitude, and that if there was one in a high latitude, it could scarcely be of any practical value." His name is kept alive by the Bay, the Strait, the River, and the vast tract of land, all of which bear his name, though, as a matter of fact, he cannot be called their discoverer, as they were marked on maps years before Hudson's time. The present celebrations in which all the prominent nations are joining, will do much to revive the name of one of the great English navigators of the glorious age of Elizabeth.

IDEAL TOWNS.

IT was most suitable that the National Congress on Town Planning should be called to meet at Port Sunlight, where one of the first and most successful of model villages is in existence. The general scope of the Congress was to discuss the best methods of administering the powers which will be given to local authorities under the Housing and Town Planning Bill now before Parliament, but the presence of foreign delegates gave added interest by introducing the views of those who have had practical experience. While all credit is due to Mr. John Burns for introducing the Bill, it must not be forgotten that he is only copying those who have gone before him. The work of Jey Singh in building the town named after him in 1728 is a comparatively modern instance, but is one of the best examples where individual opinions were ignored and the greatest good for the greatest number alone considered. We can only hope that bodies acting under the present Bill which, by the aid of the guillotine, has passed through the Committee stage, will not follow the example of Jey Singh whose stucco walls would long since have crumbled away anywhere, but in dry Rajputana. Town planning to be successful should be disguised as much as possible. Professor Adshead, of Liverpool University, has given his idea of an ideal town, but whether it is feasible is extremely doubtful. The scheme he suggests commences with a sociological survey of the whole town so as to ensure that each zone or district shall have proper reference to the whole, and for this he says there are few alternatives. The first would reserve particular areas to distinct and separate uses. There would be residential areas for different classes and industrial areas for different industries. The second would create centres of interest at chosen points and about each centre would be dwellings for all classes with such public buildings and business premises as immediate convenience demanded. Professor Adshead continues:—"Each district should have its group of public buildings, theatre, library, club, and shops, and close around these, but judiciously arranged to occupy the back land, and in close proximity to a park or place of recreation, would be the dwellings of the workers. On the main roads, drawing away from the suburban centres, would be aligned the villa residences of the middle classes. Such residences would need to conform to a more formal treatment of elevation and surroundings than would be expected in the dwellings of the working class, and further out, occupying the intermediate spaces, and generally well-elevated between each suburban centre, would be the dwellings of the rich. The advantage of such a suburban lay-out would be that it would prevent the possibility of one class of property encroaching upon and spoiling another." To the scheme there are one or two small objections. The Professor talks so glibly about the middle classes, though where the middle classes are to be found he does not say. It has been stated by more than one writer that there are now only two classes—the upper and the lower. We hold an open mind on the subject. When however we have no hesitation in saying that the scheme is too idealistic is when he suggests that because people live in the same neighbourhood and class of house they must be willing to belong to the same club. The Professor obviously does not know suburban life and we rather agree with a member of the Congress who criticised the suggestions as being better fitted for an assembly of philosophers than the average municipal elector. To the last we would add "or councillor." Municipal bodies have officials who are trained in such matters and town-planning would be much better carried out if left in their hands than under the tender mercies of amateurs, who know nothing of the subject as is usually the way with municipal business.

THE results of the Official enquiry into the so-called Bannu case where a woman of the Attock District was alleged to have been tortured by the Police, has concluded and the result, it is understood, to be to show that this entire story which has attracted so much attention both in this country and in England, where it was made the subject of an enquiry in Parliament, is in reality without any foundation.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A NEW POLITICAL RECIPE.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANNERJI has lighted upon a new idea. It dawned upon him while he was in England attending the Imperial Press Conference, and he has been hammering away at it since. He strongly recommends his countrymen to send an annual deputation of Indians to England. He confidently expects that it will be a blessing in various ways. In India it will "keep the bureaucracy in order;" in England it will teach the ignorant and misguided John Bull a few wholesome lessons about India. He is too much at present in the hands of an officialised press, and the official view is presented to him much too exclusively. He has had no fair presentment of the popular case before him, and an Indian Congress held annually in the stronghold of the enemy will serve as an antidote. I doubt very much that fifty or a hundred Indian gentlemen, even if arranged in their national costumes to make a picturesque gathering, will be able to draw very large audiences, and the hospitality accorded to their proceedings in the columns of the perverse, partisan press of London is likely to be stinted and ungenerous. We may take it that the Indian invasion will take place in summer. If they go to England in the "silly" season, when Parliament is prorogued, they may divide the public attention with the sea-serpent, and the chances are that the sea-serpent will have the lion's share of it. They may hold themselves very lucky, if they were to arouse half the interest created by a county cricket match. I am afraid that the appeal, be it never so moving, to "the great heart of the British public," will fall flat, especially after its novelty has worn off. A Congress every twelve months will, after some time, be a hardy annual devoid of interest. The insular English are too much absorbed in their own concerns to look abroad over their distant dependency. "The nation of shop-keepers" is lacking in the imagination that would make them enter into our feelings and our grievances. We believe that to the average Briton the parish pump is of more interest than the vital statistics of India. Mr. Bannerji draws upon his imagination, when he thinks that the idea of which he is enamoured will be prolific of abundant good to the country. Even the oratory of Mr. Bannerji will fail to achieve the end, and all Indians are not Bannerji's. Supposing that the deputation will not be altogether unavailing, I do not think any advantage accruing from it will be commensurate with the expenditure of trouble and money. How can we be sure that the money required for carrying out the costly programme will always be forthcoming?

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

MR. H. S. L. POLAK, the agent of the South African Indians, at present in Bombay, says, "The real question that must be settled is, what is the status of India within the Empire?" On a recent occasion, Lord Morley made the emphatic declaration that India is really the Empire. But anomalous as it may seem, India has absolutely no status in the Imperial brotherhood, and is not admitted to it. Mr. Polak's question is easier asked than answered. Who is to settle the status of India as a vital and integral part of the Empire? Can England settle it in her own way? It cannot be determined independently of the colonies, and the power of England, in relation to her colonies, has great limitations. She cannot impose her will on them. They are practically independent, with absolute control over their own affairs. They have abundantly made it clear that in the exercise of their own will they will brook no restraint. The Indians in South Africa have been subjected to grievous wrongs. Oppression is added to oppression in order that their lives might be rendered simply intolerable. The South African Act, by legalizing the difference between whites and non-whites on a purely race basis, is one more step onwards in the policy of ruthless repression. But the practical question still confronts us,—how are we to help our long-suffering, much-enduring brethren? The remedy is not with us, we may look up to England in vain for it. We have no means of retaliation. The Government of India is much in sympathy with us, but it is equally helpless. Although inclined to be pessimistic, I might suggest, as a last chance, that an appeal may be made to the Imperial sentiment, the larger patriotism, and the higher instincts of the colonies. It will be almost impossible to move them in a matter in which their interests, as well as their prejudices, are deeply concerned. But the question, in all its wider aspects, may be discussed at an Imperial gathering in London, where India should be properly represented. We do not, of course, want to swamp and over-run the colonies. The number of Indian emigrants may be limited, strictly limited, and their qualifications for admission may be carefully defined. The status of those who are already in the colonies,—a considerable number born and domiciled there, have no other home,—should be determined on the basis of common justice and righteousness. After the qualifications and restrictions have been defined and settled, there should be no disabilities, and no galling and arbitrary differences of race and colour.

THE CANCELLED MEETING.

THERE is much speculation abroad as to the reasons for countermanding the public meeting announced to be held in the Town Hall on behalf of the South African Indians. Might it be in consequence of a hint from head-quarters? If so, what could be the reasons? We are all agreed, Indians and Anglo-Indians, the Government and the public, as to the oppression and injustice suffered by our brethren. The requisition to the Sheriff was signed by men of light and leading, distinguished for their loyalty and sobriety. Surely, there was no likelihood of the meeting giving rise to such unrest as might cause trouble to Government. If this province had been seething with sedition, had there been dangerous forces lurking beneath the surface, and dangerous men ready to seize any weapon that might come to hand with the object of discrediting the Government, then it might have been advisable not to allow the meeting. But we have no reason to entertain any such fears. Bombay, notwithstanding the Deccan, is the best behaved Presidency in India. Sedition and disaffection have made little headway on this side of India. The cases of sedition which are tried in our Courts here, are sporadic, and there is no general disposition to make martyrs of the culprits. Can it be that the Government object particularly to the use of the Town Hall for the meeting? This is absolutely a non-party and non-controversial question. Two years ago it was discussed in the same place at a public meeting under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan, a man of immaculate loyalty, and it might have been held again without doing any harm to anybody. Still the wonder grows why the meeting should have been cancelled, and the feeling in the native community is getting rather intense over the incident.

PARLIAMENT MOTES, ETC.

THE Parsis are an emotional race. The latest excitement among them, as I gather from their newspapers, is over the appointment of a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. At the last election, the contest lay between a very young man and an old gentleman. It engendered much heat of partisanship, and the affair was invested by some of the journals with overwhelming importance, as if the fate of the community, and their good name and reputation, depended on the issue. Columns of advice and warnings and exhortations were administered to the patient reader. The Parsi Justices were solemnly adjured that if they failed to elect a particular candidate, all was up with the community, and that the Government might then consider whether the franchise given to them of electing their own delegates to the Matrimonial Court should not be withdrawn, owing to their scandalous failure, in the instance, to exercise it properly. One party declared that the candidate was too young; another was convinced that his rival was too old. The feeling, as expressed in the papers, went decidedly in favour of the latter, Mr. Sorabji Warden; whereas an emphatic majority of the Justices voted in favour of his young opponent, Mr. Pheroshah Bomonji Petit. I do not know if a meeting of the Justices was so lively and animated before. I do not think that more vehement speeches were ever made on either side, or the qualifications and disqualifications of youth and age were more ruthlessly dissected. Mr. Warden was defeated, but his candidature has again been put forward for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kama. Another youth of a wealthy family has been pitted against him, and the battle will be fought once again on the same old grounds. I understand that mighty efforts are made on both sides to win the election; and the fateful day which will decide the contest is awaited with keen interest. At the last meeting, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said there should be a happy blending of youth with age in the body of the delegates. A young man gained the day at the last election. Mr. Warden may now be supposed to have come in for his turn; and he is a respectable gentleman, experienced in the ways of the world, and actively interested in matters concerning the social welfare of the community.

DION.

EXCESS IN CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR OVER TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that through indisposition I could not reply to your observations of the 24th instant before this.

You state that "analysis of returns for the past twenty years shows that Government have consistently acted in pursuance of their policy which is to encourage the consumption of fresh toddy and to discourage the consumption of distilled spirit. The following extract from Government letter No. 4634 of 8th May, 1908, written to me by Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, shows that the case stands quite contrary-wise.

"I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has given full consideration to the representations made to him in your communication dated 16th December, 1907, and 22nd April, 1908, especially with reference to the policy pursued by Government in respect of toddy. I am to say that he is satisfied that this policy has been successful in effecting a marked diminution in drunkenness from toddy drinking, which was unquestionably largely prevalent in former days and that Government are, therefore, unable to undertake a revision of their policy or to introduce any modification in existing regulations and restrictions which would afford facilities for a revival of that excessive drinking which previously existed."

I will quote one more instance to prove that the policy of the Government is not directed towards encouraging, but toward crushing, the consumption of toddy. As you are the senior editor of any Anglo-Indian newspaper in Bombay, you must know that as soon as the liquor farm of Khandeish conceded in in 1887 to the firm of the well-known Abkari favourite, Mr. Dabash, the Abkari Department, with a view to facilitate the sale of his liquors, totally stopped the tapping of toddy-trees in that district. In response to an interpellation on the subject from the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad at the Legislative Council of 1895, Sir Charles Trevor, the then Revenue Councillor, had to admit that "The new toddy-shops opened in that year greatly interfered with the successful introduction of the Central Distillery system."

The Abkari Department boasts that by their policy, the Government encourages the consumption of toddy. Now let us see how far this holds true when viewed in the light of the facts and figures supplied by you. While your article quotes figures for the number of trees tapped, and quantity of raw toddy consumed and number of shops of toddy and spirits for the city of Bombay, it makes no mention of the quantity of liquor annually consumed. Such a statement is useful for a comparison of the ratio in which the consumption of toddy and spirits has increased. To supply the deficiency, I quote figures which will show that the consumption of spirits has always considerably exceeded that of toddy.

Year.	Population of Bombay.	Trees tapped	Consumption in gallons of raw toddy.	Consumption in gallons of foreign liquor 25 U. P.
1889-90...	7,73,196	21,933	494,166	366,672
1898-99...	8,21,764	16,311	614,142	154,677
1907-8...	9,77,822a	20,495	500,000b	200,833

Consumption in gallons of country liquor 25 U. P.	Total of the last two columns.	Excess in gallons of consumption of spirits over toddy.
574,833	941,511	445,345
677,041	831,713	217,576
713,417	914,250	414,310
	Total ...	1,077,231

a Population according to Municipal Census of 1905
b The Report does not state how many gallons of toddy were distilled and how many gallons consumed in raw state. I therefore take an average in round numbers of the two above figures in the same column.

The figures above quoted prove first that the consumption of spirits has been invariably in excess of that of toddy; and secondly, by that the so-called increase in sale of toddy has not kept pace with the increase in population.

Sir, the principal grievance of the public is that the taxation on toddy is so heavy that when the same is added to shop and other expenses, it does not pay the vendor to sell the genuine article. I challenge the Abkari Department, or any one, to show by facts and figures that it is otherwise or that the price of toddy is within the means of the poor. Instead of dealing with this all-important part of the controversy, it flies off at a tangent and confounds the issues by means of evasive replies.

I cannot criticise here figures about the consumption of toddy for 1908-09 as the Abkari report for that year is not yet officially published.

You quote figures for the number of licenses granted by the Abkari Department for 1909-10 for hawking, booths and shops. In their late Toddy Resolution, Para 17, Government has ordered that the distribution of toddy-shops in the city should come under the cognizance of the local Committees, recently appointed by Government. But it appears from what you state that the Department has ignored the instructions of the Government and fixed the licenses of its own free will. This fact needs no comment. It is in consonance with the usual practice of the Abkari Department, which has not shown itself in the past overanxious to obey the orders of Government. Will not the members of the Committees be justified if after this, they should consider themselves insulted, and resign as one member has already done?—Yours, etc.

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, 31st August.

THE recent report from Cawnpore that Mr. Fitzgerald, late Conservancy Overseer of the Cawnpore Municipality, was picked up dead in a drain on the 1st August, turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Fitzgerald is alive and well.

THE dramatist M. Bergerat has been awarded £200 damages and costs against Messrs. Hertz and Coquelin in the Paris Courts. Messrs. Hertz and Coquelin, who had accepted a play by M. Bergerat on the subject of Vidocq—in which the famous defective disguised himself as Napoleon—found out after they had accepted it that Vidocq's exploits had taken place in the reign of Louis Philippe, and that the play was therefore historically incorrect. The Court decided that the managers should have studied French history before accepting the play.

THE Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Yeatman Biggs) has received a petition, signed by over 8,000 persons, asking that the Rev. Everard Digby, whose work at St. Michael's Mission, Coventry, has attracted so much attention, might be allowed to continue there. The Bishop, in reply, stated that the fact that included in the signatures were those of upwards of 7,000 working-men was an undoubted tribute to the popularity of Mr. Digby with the working classes, but he still thought it best in the interest of Mr. Digby's future that he should take up a larger sphere of work.

THE FIGHT OVER THE BUDGET.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

Method of Forcing a Crisis.

AN UNCONVINCING EXPLANATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

With regard to the Lords' action in connection with the Budget, it is stated that the Unionist headquarters do not approve the rejection of the land clauses alone. It is believed that if a crisis is to be forced it will be by the destruction of the whole Budget by means of a reasoned amendment.

The amendment to the licensing clause, permitting grocers to sell quarter bottle flasks of spirits, has been withdrawn. It is explained that the amendment was a draughtsman's error.

MULAI HAFID'S BARBARITIES.

The Pretender in a Cage.

PROTEST FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Increased outcry has been raised regarding the reports of Mulai Hafid's barbarities in consequence of his treatment of the Pretender, who has been publicly exhibited to the population of Fez in a cage, and of the Sultan's threat to torture the Pretender and thus to force him to give up the money raised on mining concessions.

M. Briand to-day informed the Cabinet Council that representations had been made at Fez.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Manchurian Dispute.

AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Reuter wires from Peking that the final negotiations between China and Japan with regard to Manchuria have been concluded and the agreement will be signed shortly. Japan has declined to discuss the administration of the railroad zones, foreign police rights zones or the policing of the Antung-Mukden line.

THE MELILLA CAMPAIGN.

Moorish Assailants Punished.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Spaniards, who have thoroughly established themselves on a strip of land between the sea and Marchica, were attacked yesterday morning by a considerable body of Moors with cavalry.

Several hours' desultory fighting ensued and the Spanish batteries punished the assailants severely. The Spanish loss was trifling.

THE ACCIDENT TO M. BLERIOT.

Effects Found to be Serious.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The burns sustained by M. Bleriot in his aeroplane accident, are more serious than was at first thought, and it is most doubtful whether the match with M. Latham will take place.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING BILL.

Passage through Committee.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

With the assistance of the guillotine, the Housing and Town Planning Bill has been passed through the Committee in two days without serious amendment.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

Populace in a Panic.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

An earth tremor, lasting 10secs, took place at Rome this afternoon. The population rushed into the streets in panic. Pictures and ornaments fell from the walls, and the facade of the Church of Santa Annetta was cracked.

GREAT ART PURCHASE.

Messrs. Duveen's Acquisition.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Messrs. Duveen, the London art dealers, who were purchasers of the Rodolphe Kann collection in Paris in 1907, for nearly a million sterling, have now bought eleven old masters and a quantity of *faience objets d'art* from Maurice Kann's collection for half a million.

THE FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

Temporary Agreement.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

At a meeting at Birmingham this afternoon, between the Football Association officials and the Players, a temporary agreement was reached All matches will be played to-morrow, suspended players taking part.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

British Supremacy must be Maintained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Lord Charles Beresford, opening the Toronto Exhibition, met with an enthusiastic reception. He insisted that the maintenance of our supremacy on the sea was a matter of life and death to the Empire.

He hoped that the result of the Defence Conference would be deeds, not words, and said that while Great Britain had been talking, other people had acted.

Lord Charles demanded a carefully compiled practical plan for defeating the enemy's fleet if war were forced upon Britain.

He pleaded for an Imperial organisation founded on the principle of five nations with one army, one navy, one flag, and one King.

GRECIAN ARMY TROUBLE.

Royal Commanders Resign.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Crown Prince of Greece and his brothers have asked to be relieved of their Commands.

THE "DAILY MAIL'S" AVIATION PRIZE.

Colonel Cody's Attempt.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Colonel Cody has announced that he will attempt to win the *Daily Mail* prize of £10,000 for the flight from London to Manchester next week.

THE MEXICAN FLOODS.

Two Thousand Deaths.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The latest estimate of the deaths from the floods in Mexico places the number at two thousand.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Aldred Released on Bail.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Aldred, the printer of the *Indian Sociologist*, has obtained two sureties and has been released on bail.

WORLD'S WHEAT AND MAIZE.

Hungarian Crop Estimates.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Hungarian crop estimates place the world'd yield of maize at 478 million quarters as against 449 million in 1908 and of wheat at 432 million quarters as against 399 millions last year.

PLAGUE AT CASABLANCA.

Troops Attacked.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Two cases of plague have occurred among the Senegalese troops at Casablanca. Precautions have been taken against the spread of the disease.

THE INDUS EROSION.

Heavy Breaches of Bunds Feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

There has been a lull during the past week in the encroachment of the Indus on Dera Ghazi Khan, the erosion being now at only about two feet daily. It is now probable that the greater portion of the city will survive the season, but arrangements for accommodating the inhabitants on a new site are being proceeded with in case serious erosion should recommence.

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 1.

The river Indus is again abnormally high this season and fears are entertained of heavy breaches in the protective bunds. During the past week erosion of the right bank was active in the vicinity of the Baghar Bund in the Tatta Taluka. All the local Revenue and Public Works Officials were on the spot; the Executive Engineer and AssistantCollector have also proceeded there. As it is impossible to prevent the bund being ultimately eroded, a large body of men and animals are being collected to strengthen the abandoned bunds in the rear so that the flood waters may be confined in as small a space as possible and an extensive damage to fine crops that have been produced this year averted.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Rai Narayan Das and Mr. S. J. Harris, both of the Punjab Provincial Judicial Service, have been appointed to the two new Punjab Divisional Judgeships recently sanctioned.

Rai Bahadur Chunilal succeeds Rai Narayan Das as a District Judge.

BAPATLA SEDITION CASE.

Sentence of Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

In the Bapatla Sedition case the Sessions Judge of Guntur delivered his judgment to-day. Differing from the Assessors he found the accused Basavaiah guilty under both charges and sentenced him to transportation for five years.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

France and Spain in Morocco.

BERLIN, AUGUST 13.

ONE thing in connection with the obstinate battles fought in the vicinity of Melilla which has struck everybody, is the fact that the Kabyles of Riff are excellently armed, and have consequently been able to inflict serious losses on the Spaniards. Formerly the Kabyles were but poorly armed with miserable old muzzle-loaders, as was the case with practically all the Moors throughout Morocco; with such weapons they were in no position to fight on equal terms with a well armed opponent. This is the true explanation of the small losses sustained by the French in their fights in the Schauia district. They were able to shoot down the enemy at long range with their modern rifles long before the latter came within firing distance.

The "Correspondencia di Espana" supplies a tolerably surprising explanation of the manner in which the Kabyles have obtained their excellent weapons. It seems that the commander of the Spanish troops has definitely ascertained that the excellent rifles in the hands of the natives, and the ammunition for them, have been smuggled into Morocco by way of Algiers. It appears that the French have been keeping but an indifferent watch on the Moroccan frontier, otherwise it would have been impossible for gun running of this kind to have taken place. It is true that a contraband trade in weapons was attempted during the fighting between the French and Moroccans, but this illicit trade was carried on entirely from the sea, and not across the Algerian frontier. At that time the French took good care to carefully guard the frontier of their own colony against Morocco. It seems that they are now either unable or unwilling to watch the frontier carefully.

The friends of the French Colonial Empire are naturally only interested in having one military Power in Morocco. The French were obliged to tolerate the raising of the Spanish-French Police force, because it was impossible to insist on a purely French policy at the Conference of Algeciras. The ardent supporters of the French policy in Morocco are not at all favourably inclined to seeing a large force of Spanish troops in that country, in addition to the Spanish-French Police force already mentioned. Consequently this section of the community is not at all averse to injuring the Spanish cause whenever possible. They know very well that a great proportion of the Spanish people is entirely opposed to Colonial adventures, for the reason that, for hundreds of years past, the Spanish Colonies have caused nothing but heavy losses of both life and money, without bringing any adequate compensation from either a political or enconomic point of view. After Spain's disastrous campaign against the United States, she voluntarily ceded some of her colonies, and it is more than possible that those interested in France's Morocco policy are inclined to speculate on the fact that, if the Spanish people are sufficiently angered and excited by defeats in Morocco, the Spanish Government will most likely be inclined to part with the present possessions on the northern border of Morocco for a suitable monetary compensation.

Whether this dream of the French Colonial politicians is likely to come true still remains extremely questionable. The Spanish Government put down, with great energy and in an extremely short space of time, the revolutionary movement which broke out in the North of Spain, and which was brought about by the bad news from Melilla. It has also continued to send fresh troops to Melilla in order to defeat the Kabyles. This does not look as though there were the slightest intention of giving up the "Presidios," which have been in the possession of Spain for hundreds of years. On the contrary it seems as though the Spaniards were planning an extension of their territory in North Africa, which will make them somewhat for midable disturbers of French plans, the ultimate end of which is to gain complete possession of the whole country, or at least to convert Morocco into a French Protectorate.

It must, however, be admitted that a section of the French Press has adopted a friendly attitude to Spain in the Morocco question. This is doubtless attributable to the fact that French capitalistt have Spanish stock in their hands to the value of many hundreds of millions. If Spain were to suffer continued disasters in Morocco and if, as the result of a disastrous, costly and humiliating Colonial policy, serious disturbances were to be brought about in Spain, of a far more dangerous character than those recently witnessed in Barcelona at the end of July, it would follow as a matter of course that the value of the Spanish Bonds in French hands would be appreciably lowered. For this reason those French papers, which represent the interests of the well-to-do middle-classes of France, have taken up a friendly attitude towards Spain. This opposition to the chauvinistic policy of the French Colonial Party has long been making itself felt and has already met with considerable success. The necessity for a damper of some kind becomes evident, when we bear in mind that it was only the other day that an influential French paper speaking of French successes in the Congo District, hinted at the fact that France and England might again come to hostilities in the Valley of the Nile, in the same manner as happened 11 years ago, at the time of the Fashoda incident.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE SCHEME.

A careful study of the Bill now before the Reichstag, dealing with the scheme of state insurance, will enable those interested in the matter to get a good idea of the various system of workmen's insurance in force in Germany, the object of which is to do away with economic helplessness. In this will be found an account of all the different systems of workmen's insurance, which have been in existence since 1881.

At the present moment we have in Germany 23,000 sick funds, which are self-managed. With the exception of a few old journeyman's provident funds, and some similar institutions connected with various guilds, node of these associations have less than 500 members; most of them are naturally much larger, as a whole district or small town forms the basis of membership. Itinerant workmen and work-women and those working in their own homes, assistants and apprentices to dispensing chemists, even actors and musicians, in so far as they do not draw a salary in excess of the sum fixed must be assured against illness. Agricultural labourers of both sexes, and those in domestic service stand under the same legal compulsion to insure. The proportionate value of the subscriptions given by employers and employed has been changed, to the advantage of the latter. Whereas formerly the employer paid 1-3 and the employed 2-3 of the subscriptions demanded, in the future the burden is to be born equally by both parties. It is chiefly owing to the efforts of the former Secretary of State for Home affairs that the loading manufacturers, especially mine owners and those engaged in the metal industry; have been brought over to accept this increased premium. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg demonstrated to them clearly that this increased premium would only prove the equivalent of an increase of wages to the amount of 1 per cent, a sum not likely to affect the profits of German industrial undertakings to any appreciable extent. The State and the Empire bear a large proportion of the costs of the administration, inasmuch as they pay the salaries of the necessary experts.

The insurance against invalidism and old age, as well as against accidents occurring in the course of employment remain as heretofore. An entirely new departure is the insurance for widows and orphans. The widow of every insured workman is to receive a widows pension for life. In order to render this possible, the State contributes per year and per widow M.50; the surplus of this pension is contributed by the employer and the employed in the form of insurance, the fees depending on the amount of wages earned. It is the same thing with the single contribution which is paid to the insured widow on the death of the bread winner; in this case too, the State provides the sum of M.50 to be added to the payment from the insurance fund. In the case of orphans, the State contributes M. 25 annually. Consequently, a German workman, by contributing a weekly premium only half of which comes out of his own packet, the other half being paid by his employer, is insured at the same time against invalidism and old age; his widow and his orphans are entitled to an annual pension and to one single premium in a lump sum. Of course this necessitates a corresponding increase in the weekly insurance contribution. In the case of workmen receiving the lowest scale of pay, the premium will be incresed from 14 to 16 pfennige a week, the increase is a progressive one, so that the best payed workmen will, in the future, have to pay 46 pfennige instead of 36 in the past. But as only half of this sum comes out of the workman's own pocket, it is a question of his having to pay at the most 5 pfennigs a week more, making M. 2·60 a year; this is such a trifle, that it can play no part at all in an income of M. 2,000 a year. It must not be forgotten, however, that the employers, that it is to say German Industrial enterprise, has to spend an additional 100 million marks for the insurance of those employed.

Despite this heavy increase in the way of premiums, this new form of social legislation has met with no opposition. The only hostility which the new plan has encountered is of quite another description and comes from the German Medical Union, It is a question as to whether each local fund is to appoint the doctors and dentists to whom its members are to apply in case of sickness or whether the sick workman has the right to consult any doctor whom he chooses who will be subsequently paid according to the scale allowed by the fund. The Bill entitles every local sick fund, through its manager to decide all such matters at the same time it being obliged to provide a sufficiently large number of duly qualified doctors and dentists for each subscriber to the fund to have a choice between two doctors. The Medical Association protests against the decision, and maintains that, in view of the enormous increase in sick club practices, the younger doctors will be unable to make a living, if the club patients are no longer divided among all the doctors residing in the district. They demand at the least that the views of the medical profession should be heard before the Bill becomes law. It is to be anticipated that the arguments of the medical profession, which considers itself materially damaged by this act of legislation. will be carefully gone into in the Reichstag.

Graf Posadowski, at the time that he himself was engaged in preparing this new Bill, gave vent to the astounding anouncement that the new regulations would exceed in bulk the book of the German Civil Code introduced in 1900. His words proved true. The State insurance regulations comprise thousands of paragraphs, and fill a volume of 286 pages, When it becomes law, it will prove an addition to social legislation which does the German Nation great honour.

L. ASCH.

PUNJAB IRRIGATION.

Difficulties of the Ravi Syphon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 1.

The question of the design of the Ravi Syphon, one of the works of the great triple canal project of the Punjab now in course of construction, is said to be giving some cause for anxiety. The Syphon will have to carry water conveyed from the Chenab River by means of the Upper Chenab Canal across the Ravi River for the irrigation of the tract known as Lower Bari Doab; in other words, the water of a canal carrying a discharge of nearly seven thousand cubic feet per second, has to be syphoned under the Ravi River which may have a discharge of two lakhs of cubic feet per second or nothing at all, to the canal on the other side. It is said that several different designs have been prepared with barrels of reinforced concrete, steel, brick masonry, and brick masonry and steel combined, but to all there are some objections and expert opinions differ as to the type it is most desirable to employ. This single work of the project is of immense importance not merely on account of its expense, some thirty lakhs of rupees, but because on its safety will depend the whole supply of water to the Lower Bari Doab tract which is largely Government waste and which it is intended to colonise. There must be on that account a minimum risk of liability to failure. Whatever the design adopted it will probably occupy at least two years to construct and any failure or damage, once the canal is brought under operation, with a strong and steady demand for water, would mean a longer period than it would be possible to close the canal for purposes of renewals or repairs. The safety of the work, whatever the cost, is consequently of primary importance. It is understood that the matter has been referred to the Government of India for decision.

THE ATTACK ON MR. GIBSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A further letter, dated August 29th, that is four days after he was shot at, has reached Simla from Mr. Gibson, who describes himself as continuing to progress satisfacterily. Captain Mackenzie was to reach him yesterday.

BENEFICIAL RAINFALL IN NORTH INDIA.

Bumper Crops Assured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The general rainfall which has fallen during the past three days in the United Provinces and the Punjab is believed to have gone far towards assuring what promises to be one of the best seasons on record. In the Punjab the rain has come at the nick of time after a break which had lasted just long enough to enable the autumn crops to profit to the fullest extent by what had gone before, while in the United Provinces, it will save large areas that would otherwise have withered,

THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF HONOURABLE JOHN COMPANY.

THE above is the title of a book which should interest all who care for historic gossip. The book teems with human interest but is not in any sense a history. The author tells us that the contents "are the result of researches of several years through files of old newspapers and hundreds of volumes of scarce works on India." "We do not aspire," continues the author, "to be historians, we simply profess to lay before our readers some curious reminiscences illustrating the manners and customs of the people of Calcutta during the rule of the East India Company."

The picture of the old life is rather depressing and the reader cannot fail to be grateful that he did not live in "those days." First, there was the drawback of the interminable voyage; "seven months and-a-half have now elapsed since the date of the latest advices from Europe!" laments the editor of the "Calcutta Gazette" in his paper of the 4th May, 1809. It is also recorded that vessels took as much as fourteen months to complete the voyage between London and Calcutta.

The Company seem to have discouraged English ladies from coming to India and even went so far as to ship home those who landed without a pass. The following amusing extract is given from a private letter written in 1780:—

"In my last I sent you an account of the number of ladies which had arrived in the late ships, there then came eleven in one vessel; too great a number for the peace and good order of a round house. Millinery must rise at least 25 per cent; for the above ladies when they left England were well stocked with head-dresses of different kinds, formed to the highest tone. But from the unfortunate disputes which daily arose during the space of the three last months of the passage, they had scarce a cap left when they arrived."

It appears that spinsters had a way even then of coming to India to seek a possible husband, and the "fishing fleet" of a hundred years ago generally attained their ends.

The captain of a newly arrived ship often gave a ball and introduced his lady passengers to likely husbands. A lady writes from Calcutta in 1779, to a friend in England, describing such a ball: "The gaiety that prevails after the arrival of a fleet from England is astonishing. The town is filled with Military and Civil officers of all classes; and the first thing done after we have recovered our looks, is for the captains to give an entertainment. The speculative ladies, who have come out in the different ships, dress themselves with all the splendour they can assume. This is in truth their last, or nearly their last stake, and they were all determined to look and dance as divinely as possible. Such are the majority of the ladies: while the gentlemen are principally composed of those who have for some time resided in the country. They are generally of pale and squalid complexion, suffering under the grievous infliction of liver complaints. A pretty prospect this for matrimonial happiness!" "If now and then," adds the writer, "one happy couple come together, thousands are married with no hope of comfort, and with a prospect merely of splendid misery."

It is to be supposed that the ladies of the community did not insist on a very high standard of morals and manners. Then we read of officers in the Army continually being found drunk in the Calcutta streets. Duels too seem to have been of frequent occurrence. We have to remember that the contemporaries of these officers in England were also in the habit of getting drunk and then parading the London streets besting the watchman and wrenching off door handles. Thus it is not surprising to read that a Babu who approached some officers with a view of getting a bill paid, was immediately ducked in the nearest well, and the bill itself torn up and dispersed to the four winds of heaven. Is it surprising to find the tempers of those days not of the pleasantest? Imagine an Indian hot weather untempered by mosquitoe nets, soda water or punkas, and ice itself none to plentiful.

The Indian servants were not always well treated. We read of the Company passing laws debarring their officers from either beating the humble Indians or taking bribes from the more wealthy. The slave system in the eighteenth century was of course rampant. Six hundred young slaves, of whom three-fourths were girls were imported into Karachi every year from Zanzibar and Abyssinia. Georgians were sometimes imported for the harems of the rich. The price of an Abyssinian girl was sometimes as high as 250 rupees; boys cost between 60 and 100 rupees each. "Slaves," we are told "were regularly purchased and registered in the Kucherry or Court-house, and in 1752 we find each slave paid a duty of four rupees and four annas to the East India Company for such registry."

It was customary to come across such advertisements as the following in the Calcutta papers of a hundred and thirty years ago:—

Wanted: A Coffree slave boy; any person desirous of disposing of such a boy and can warrant him a faithful and honest servant, will please apply to printers.

Strayed:—From the house of Mr. Robert Duncan in the China Bazar, on Thursday last, a Coffree boy about 22 years old named Inday; whoever brings back the same shall receive the reward of one gold mohur."

In the year 1785, an English Judge in Calcutta spoke out, declaring that the "condition of slaves within our jurisdiction is beyond imagination deplorable; and that cruelties are daily practised on them, chiefly of those of the tenderest age and the weaker sex." Children were openly sold as slaves in Calcutta. Sometimes they had been stolen from their parents or else bought for a handful of rice in a time of scarcity.

Sir John Malcolm mentions that the dancing girls are all slaves condemned to a life of toil for the profit of others; female children and grown young women are bought by all ranks. Among the Rajput Chiefs, these slaves are very numerous, as also in the houses of the principal Brahmins. It has taken years to change public opinion about slavery and in spite of the prohibition of Government, there are a fair number of slaves to be found in India to-day.

In spite of the advent of speculative ladies in search of husbands, there was a sad dearth of English women in India a century and a half ago. It was computed in 1810 that while there were perhaps four thousand European men to be found in Bengal and its dependencies, there were scarcely two hundred and fifty women. It was not surprising therefore that Englishmen should solace themselves with the daughters of the country.

In 1803 a Calcutta auctioneer advertised as follows:—"A garden house and ground situated at Taltelati Bazar, which to any gentlemen about to leave India, who may be solicitous to provide for an Hindustani female friend, will be found a most desirable purchase, etc." This advertisement is significant as showing the trend of public opinion at that time.

Real romances are sometimes recorded. Thus Meadows Taylor tells us in his history, of a Mahomedan Begum who fell in love with the English Resident at Hyderabad from merely seeing him. First she wrote him letters and when he took no notice she forced her way into his house and threw herself at his feet and she was so lovely, his heart was moved and he married her. The writer personally knows a very old lady, an Afghan Princess, who fell in love with an English officer whom she met under romantic circumstances during the Afghan War. Accompanied by one servant she followed him to Karachi where they were married. The eighteenth century in India was not an ideal spot for either the Western woman or her Eastern sister. The barbaric rite of Satee was in vogue up to 1829, when Lord William Bentinck finally passed a law rendering it illegal. As early as 1813 the Court of Directors drew up a code of instructions for the regulation of Satee. Police officers we read "were told to obtain the earliest information of an intended Satee; to repair to the spot; to ascertain if the sacrifice was voluntary; to prevent it if procured by force or by means of drugs or intoxiestion or in the case of pregnancy. Magistrates were allowed to use all the art of rhetoric or persuation to save the widow, even when the sacrifice was, as it is gravely termed 'legal,' and relatives were to be fined for failure to notify the occurrence." We further read that "more than 500 women were allowed to immolate themselves every year between 1814 and 1829, while the British Government patronised the show. During a greater part of this time, a paper controversy blazed, as fiercely as these funeral flames." One Indian gentleman, the Rajah of Tanjore, denounced the practice "as a barbarous and inhuman rite." He forbade his own wife to burn herself with him and discouraged Satee in every way. All men who could boast that a woman of their family had committed Satee were highly honoured by the community. Thus we read of widows jumping off the pyre and running away and being thrown on again by an uncle or brother and held down with bamboo stick till the flames had done their work. A certain Collector in Poona constructed a pyre, shaped like a horse-shoe so that the fourth side being left open the victim could escape if so minded. Curiously enough in 1829 when Satee was finally pronounced illegal, scarce one voice seems to have been raised in protest against the decree of the Government.

Women and children are ever the victims of the strong and ruthless. Thus we read of superfluous women and children being exposed on the banks of rivers, destined either to be eaten by wild animals or to die of starvation. Here is one traveller's account of such an occurrence: "I witnessed an instance" says the writer, "where a diseased mother was exposed, with one infant at the breast, and another about two years of age with no visible disease. We had landed to dig a grave and bury an officer, who had died in the night. Going next day to examine if the jackals had torn up the officer's grave, I observed the elder babe dead, the younger crawling about it, and the mother had been devoured. Being anxious to know the fate of the surviving infant, I went next day, and found it had crawled under the bottom of a boat, and the dead child had disappeared: next morning the other had been devoured also. This was at Diamond Harbour, where the population not being great, we might have saved one of the children but feared to try; as I had been in great danger from the natives at Calcutta, a short time previously, by attempting to carry off one in a boat, who was laid on the beach with a number of other human sacrifices, This was an interesting young woman, who happened to lie near the boat I was getting in; she seemed to be overjoyed when I raised her up; and looked equally dejected when I was obliged to drop her and hasten into the boat to avoid the stones which were thrown at me." The exposure of women and children and the sick and the description of human sacrifices does not make cheerful reading. Indeed the picture drawn of the customs observed during the rite of human sacrifice are too revolting to repeat in this paper. It is impossible to resist asking the question. Suppose the English had never set foot in India, would human sacrifice, Satee, infanticide, slavery and thuggism flourish to-day as they flourished less than a century ago?

Perhaps one of the most interesting chapters in the book is the one telling of the barbarous treatment apportioned out to the unfortunate Europeans who fell into the inhuman clutches of such men as Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali. More horrors are here compressed into a couple of dozen pages, than I have ever seen recorded before in so short a space. "Our Indian annals," says the author, "are unfortunately but too full of painful prison scenes of long captivity, rendered the more grievous by the added curse of the fell tropical climate, and often by the savage ingenious barbarity of pagan or Mahomedan gaolers, who have thought that in refining the tortures to which they have subjected the unbeliever, they have done their gods good service."

Thus we read of the fearful sufferings of a certain Captain Campbell. He was not a prisonor of war but was ship-wrecked and thus fell into the hands of Hyder's officers. The inhumanity of his treatment can only be put down to mere love of cruelty for its own sake. Captain Campbell's fate could not act as a warning to others as none of his countrymen knew of his imprisonment.

The story of the captivity of Captain Wilson teems with romantic and blood-curdling details. He was finally liberated after months of terrible trial, when Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali. A treaty was then made, one of the conditions being the liberation of all English prisoners. When the prison doors were at length opened what a tragic sight met the gaze of the liberators. "Emaciated, naked, covered with ulcers, more than half starved, only thirty-two remained out of one hundred and fifty-three brave men to tell the dismal tale of the sufferings of their prison-house."

When we lay down this book entitled "The Good Old Days of Honourable John Company," we ask ourselves "Why Good Old Days"? To us in India to-day the conditions which prevailed 150 years ago seem the reverse of good. However out of carnage, anarchy and much sorrow, peace and protection have been bestowed on the poor, the weak and the helpless.

"Foul horrors done in ignorance, by Time on Folly bred" have slowly been dissipated by the benign light of Western civilization. The fires of Satee burn no longer, neither does the tax collector to-day torture the peasant to extract the uttermost farthing.

> "We travelled in the print of olden wars,
> Yet all the land was green,
> And love we found and peace
> Where fire and sword had been."
>
> K. F. G.

DISORDERS IN BENGAL.

More House Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A telegram to the *Bengalee* from Narainguge, dated August 31st, says that eight young men have been arrested for the alleged stabbing of a low class Mahomedan in the locality. More arrests are expected. Endeavours are being made to give political and racial colour to this private affair.

The houses where the arrested people lived, have been searched without warrant and bail has been refused.

A telegram to the same paper dated from Tangail, says that at midnight on the 20th of August, the District Superintendent of Police, with other Police, surrounded the houses of Bhawaniprasad and Bissembar Chuckerbati at Adirapur, a mile from Tangail, and searched the houses. In the house of Kshitish Chandra Chuckerbuti, who was sleeping ill with fever, the Police found four revolvers, two quite new and a few cartridges on a table in the baitakhana wrapped in a rag. Kshitish and Umanath Chuckerbuti were arrested and sent up for trial under the Arms Act. Bail was applied for but disallowed and the case is fixed for 4th September. On the 24th August one of the their servants lodged a complaint, saying Denaga wishes them to give evidence in the case, but they know nothing. The complainant was ordered to prove his case on the 2nd of September.

LORD KITCHENER'S FAREWELL.

Presentation by Freemasons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Lord Kitchener is now making his final arrangements for leaving Simla next Monday. He proceeds to Kalka by motor from his house at Simla, accompanied by General Birdwood, who goes with him as far as Tuticorin and Captain Fitzgerald who is to be his Aide-de-Camp in Japan and Australia. He hands over the Commander-in-Chiefship to Sir O'Moore Creagh at Poona on the 10th instant and crosses over on the 12th instant from Tuticorin to Colombo where he embarks for Japan, probably sailing by the Messageries Maritime steamer 'Sindhi."

At Simla last night, the members of the Masonic Lodge founded here with his name, presented him with a jewel and he attended afterwards a Masonic dinner at which he bade farewell to the Masonic Fraternity of the Punjab and announced that Sir O'Moore Creagh will succeed him as District Grand Master of the Punjab. He also thanked the Masonic officers who had worked with him and referred to the high mission of Freemasonry in India in consequence of the variety of creeds and races it tends to unite.

On the 3rd instant Lord Kitchener attends a farewell dinner at Viceregal Lodge to be given him by Lord Minto.

He proceeds direct from Colombo to Japan, where he attends manœuvres in the first half of November. Thence he proceeds to Australia where he is expected about Christmas. From Australia he goes to New Zealand where he is likely to be in March or April.

BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's Lecture.

A LARGE gathering of students of the Government Law School, Bombay, assembled in the Elphinstone College Hall last evening, when a lecture entitled "The Legal Habit of Mind," was delivered by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. We append a verbatim report:—

Two years ago I had the honour of meeting you on an occasion similar to this and delivering an address on the study of law. At the request of your learned Principal Mr. Mulla, I had promised to address you last year but unforeseen difficulties came in the way. Mr. Mulla has urged me to redeem the promise this year, because it is his earnest wish that every year before you break up for the autumn vacation you ought to have an address which may enable you to look at the study of law in its different branches, in which you are engaged, in its true perspective so as to form a proper conception of the dignity and duties of the legal profession for which you are preparing. I quite sympathise with Mr. Mulla's object and I appreciate it all the more because of the zealous interest which he takes in his work and the high standard of efficiency to which he has raised the Law School by his lectures. I believe I am right in saying that no ground for the complaint which we used to hear years ago about the lectures in the school now exists, and that it was never so well manned in point of its professorial staff as it is now. But after all in the study of law what the professors can do for you must be little compared to what you ought to do for yourselves if the study is to be of practical use after you have passed your examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and entered on the duties of the profession. When you are studying, your attention is engrossed in your preparation for the examination. Now, let me tell you at the outset that I am not one of those who are given to discounting unduly the value of examinations. Provided they are not too many, they afford the only practicable and therefore sensible means of testing the acquisition of knowledge and also character. In the two most interesting volumes of our late Queen Victoria's letters I find Mr. Gladstone testified to the value of examinations in these words:—"Experience at the universities and public schools of this country, has shown that in a large majority of cases the test of open examination is also an effectual test of character, as, except in very remarkable cases, the previous industry and self-denial, which proficiency evinces, are rarely separated from general habits of virtue." But mark the words, self-industry and self-danial are necessary. Students in this country are found in the majority of cases to have this defect in the preparation for an examination that they idle away during the greater portion of the year and work at high pressure when the period of examination is fast approaching. Examinations, it is said, encourage cram. But there again we must take care to understand what "cram" means. A certain amount of cram is necessary for the acquisition and assimilation of knowledge. You cannot do without it. But if by cram is meant mere memory work, the learning of a subject without understanding it thoroughly and without the effort of honest downright thinking, then I am not sure that examinations necessarily encourage it. That would depend on the examiner. If he is worthy of his work, he ought to be able to distinguish between honest and dishonest preparation on the part of the candidates he is examining. An honest study of law consists not merely in mastering the principles of the different branches of law prescribed for your examination, but also acquiring the true as distinguished from the false legal habit of mind.

AN ESSENTIAL HABIT.

The legal habit of mind I am speaking of is something different from mere cleverness in handling legal problems; and if the study of law is not so regulated as to enable you to acquire that habit, your study will not fit you to rise to the dignity and true responsibilities of the profession. The first thing in dealing with a case which a lawyer has to handle, whether as judge or advocate, is to get to its very heart or kernel, to master its facts in such a way as to get at the main point or points in controversy; and then having got at them, to direct the evidence to them. For this purpose the lawyer has to learn from the scientist on the one hand and the literary artist on the other; and not without the talent of either combined can any one become a truly legal-minded man.

Abraham Lincoln has said somewhere that, in the course of his practice at the Bar, constantly coming across the word "demonstrate" he thought at first he understood its meaning but soon became dissatisfied that he did not. He consulted Webster's Dictionary. That told him of "certain proof beyond the probability of doubt" but he could form no idea of what sort of proof that was. He consulted all the books of reference he could find but with no better results. He thought he might as well have defined blue to a blind man. At last he said to himself: "Lincoln, you can never make a lawyer if you do not know what demonstrate means"; and so he worked until he could give any proposition of the six books of Euclid at sight. "I then found out," he says, "what demonstrate meant." His biographer tells us that this study was performed by Lincoln "at odd intervals while he was engaged in trial work on the Circuit"; and that it was discipline of this quality, carried on at night after a hard day's work in the Courts, which led to his growth as a lawyer as a natural result. Here you have a lawyer taking his cue from the science of abstraction. The legal habit is at the outset the habit of analysis and abstraction. Truth is, or rather must be, the lawyer's object and he must in his search for it get rid of all preconceptions and prejudices, because these are not proof. "The first thing," says Turgot, "is to invent a system; the second is to be disgusted with it." That is, in an inquiry frame a theory first and then subject it to the most jealous scrutiny as if you hated and distrusted it; examine it from every possible point of view; and then only is there any chance of your succeeding in finding out whether it is true or false. That means a passion for truth at the outset; which again requires an open mind until demonstration is clear beyond doubt. Of this scientific temper you cannot have a better example than Darwin's "Origin of Species." You will not find in it a single general proposition but every statement closely and carefully correlated with every other and with the particular end to which the writer is leading the reader.

THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPER.

The lawyer has need at the very outset of this scientific temper. But the scientific temper has its strong points as well its weak. The man of science wants to know the truth and the whole truth; his demand is of exact knowledge; and his business is analysis for the purpose of classification. These are his strong points, the weakness of which is that it is apt to lead him to believe in none but specialists and experts and to doubt unless his ideal of exact knowledge is realised. The manifold relations of human life are, however, not so arranged as to admit of the application of this high standard of judgment in practice. Then the scientist's ideal of evidence is higher than life demands for other purposes than those of science. For the purposes of practical life we have often to work on a lower plane—on the plane of moral certainty and probability which is rightly termed the guide of life. Then the weak point of science is the narrowing influence of specialism which it fosters. The poet Wordsworth has written that it makes scientific minds "the minds of their own eyes"—and that because the scientific habit of thought is apt to push logic to dry and derolate conclusions. In the sphere of science, the law is that of the survival of the fittest; in literature which deals with the spiritual world "it is a primary law that the strong shall take upon themselves the burden of the weak, arrest the natural results of infirmity." And the Law Courts are intended for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong.

While then the lawyer cannot do without the scientist's intense love of truth, his exactitude of knowledge, power of analysis, abstraction, and classification he must, for the practical purposes of law and its administration, look to literature for a wider grasp of human life and its relations with which he has to deal. The laws of literature are indeed in many respects the same as those of scientific investigation; where they are not the same, they are at least analogous. But there is one essential difference between the scientific and the literary habit of mind. It is a false view of literature and literary power that the test of supremacy in letters is profusion, sonorous words, and tricks of rhetoric. The true test of it is careful choice of words, close-knit argument, and a steady, controlled movement of thought in every phrase and sentence towards the purpose in view. You will find

brilliant instance of this in the writings of Cardinal Newman, and of John Stuart Mill. In law, you have an example of the literary power in the judgments, for instance, of Lord Mansfield, of whom Emerson tells us that they "have the merit of common sense," because each decision "contains a leval sentence or two, which hit the mark" and show that "they come from and go to the sound of human understanding." That is true literary power. It consists not in knowing all (which is the business of science) but knowing to the purpose, and a careful discrimination of what should be expressed and what should be unexpressed. You have, I daresay, heard the saying: "By what he has omitted show me the master of style." That is a work of true literary power in which we find the author controlling his thought and knowledge, instead of letting them go; [illegible] is frugal of words and thoughts, because he [illegible] gestive rather than expressive. Which are [illegible] rary works which we admire most? Th[illegible] the literary works which, when you once read, so sink [illegible] into your hearts that when you have read them through you feel the author had not finished but had gone on. They are like the woman described as a model of her kind by Jeremy Taylor: "She moved while living, desired when dead." So the literary artist is he who whose work engrosses your interest while you are reading it—you fall in love with it—and when you have come to the end of it, you desire more for it and feel sad—the pleasure of sadness—that the author has not said more. The essential difference, then, between the scientific and the literary habit of mind lies in this. Science discovers; literature humanises. The former says: "Know all that you can and do know and say it." The latter, on the other hand, has restraint and reticence for its law and tells you: "Know all that you can know but say only what is strictly to the purpose." The watchword of the scientisit is "the truth, the whole truth"; that of literature is mental economy or "intellectual temperance" both in the investigation and the expression of truth.

NEED OF LITERARY ART.

The legal habit of mind has need of both the scientific method and the literary art. That is a legal-minded man who has complemented the former by the latter. The lawyer's business is proof that is the ascertainment of truth but it is proof restrained by the principles of common sense for the wise governance of society and the well-being of a State. "The problem of Judicial investigation," said Sir Henry Summer Maine in one of his addresses, "is in great part the problem of relevancy." And he might have added that the problem of relevancy is to a great extent the problem of restraint and reticence. The lawyer whether he is judge or advocate has to carry on his investigation or advocacy as the case may be, within the limits assigned to him for the purposes of proof by the law of evidence of which it has been said that it "is largely one of exclusions," and I do not think that a student of law who wishes to acquire the legal habit of mind I am speaking of can do better than to discipline himself by a close and careful study of the Indian Evidence Act, which is the work of an eminent English lawyer—the late Sir James Fitz James Stephen, who has supplemented it by a lucid introduction to its study where he has shown how in the Act are illustrated some of the rules of logic, and how and why logical relevancy is in some cases the same as and in others different from legal relevancy. The laws of causation and effect, of which works on logic tell so much, are here given in a concentrated form. The rules of relevancy serve again, to illustrate the laws which John Stuart Mill has designated in his work on logic as the Method of Agreement and the Method of Difference. So when you are studying the Evidence Act, you are studying the rules of logic as applied to human affairs, rules which have been found by the experience of ages to be necessary as standards of judgment.

I would ask you, therefore, to make the study of the law of evidence, especially of the Indian Evidence Act, your particular care. More than any other branch of law, indeed alone among all the branches of law, it has this merit that it trains the mind in scientific methods of investigation and the literary power of mental economy. No lawyer can acquire the legal habit of mind and claim to be a legally minded man unless he has mastered the law of evidence and formed the habit of thinking and inferring wisely and well. We live in an age of criticism, much of which we complain and that justly is crude, personal, and misdirected. Some twenty years ago in a most learned address, which the distinguished Orientalist, Dr. Bhandarkar, delivered at the Wilson College Literary Society under the presidency of Sir Raymond West, he pointed out how even scholars assumed and presumed facts without evidence or on evidence so called without proper claim to the name, led by preconceived theories or old prejudices. Whether we are lawyers or laymen, we have to perform the operation of thinking and inferring in the daily walk of life, that means we have to weigh evidence; and in our ignorance or out of conceit we weigh it badly with the result that often we misjudge persons and assume that to be a fact which is evolved out of our imagination. Not for the lawyer only but for the layman too—for every person claiming to be educated or cultured, an acquaintance with the provisions of our Evidence Act would not be a bad mental and moral equipment. But for the lawyer it ought to be his "vade mecum."

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

And yet there is, I am afraid, no branch of law more surely neglected than the law of evidence. We study it for our examination and after that we rarely dip into it. It is not uncommon to find legal practitioners rising to object to questions put to witnesses and when asked to cite the section of the Evidence Act fumbling and wandering through all the sections in search of what is wanted. In the Mofussil Courts evidence is often allowed to go in which ought not to be admitted and that without objection. It was this lamentable neglect of the Evidence Act which led the Chief Justice and Judges of our High Court to send a special message to the University that at the test for the LL.B. degree special attention should be paid to questioning candidates about the examination, cross-examination and re-examination of witnesses. The reason of the neglect is that we are apt to think that the law of evidence is a law of common sense and that every one imagines he has it and can use it without the help of a law and its artificial rules. But we forget that he who trust most to common sense degenerates into a man of specialised ignorance; and that when he speak of the law of evidence as a law of common sense what is meant is that it is the applied common sense not of one man but the combined experience and wisdom of many ages and many men.

In ordinary life by poets, prophets and preachers alike we are instructed to regulate our intercourse in life with others on the principle which a great writer has crystalised in these words:—"Never believe any thing bad about anybody in the absence of positive evidence." In that most soul-stirring chapter in Corinthians St. Paul discoursing on Charity, uses a pregnant expression, where he says Charity "believeth all things"—that is it does not assume any human being to be bad unless it has convincing proof; and even where it has the great Apostle says Charity "hopeth all things." Every human soul has its potentialities of goodness which have only to be brought out and developed. I almost feel tempted to say that these sayings might well serve as texts summing up the law of evidence, for what is its purpose but to start with a presumption in favour of the good intentions and honesty of man, to believe in his testimony unless it is proved clearly to be false and to avoid in your investigations all matters of prejudice.

It is good for us lawyers to remember this because the outside world has somehow come from ancient times to look upon the lawyer as a narrow-minded, hard-hearted being, who makes money at the expense of his fellow creatures, grows rich on the quarrels and miseries of men, and wastes his manhood in making the worse appear the better cause. You have heard of the barbarian of the North of Europe who, not satisfied with cutting out a lawyer's tongue, sewed up his mouth in order that the viper might no longer hiss. Of Peter the Great we are told that when he was informed that there were some thousands of lawyers at Westminster, he remarked that there had been only two in his own dominions and he had hung one of them. The layman cannot do without the lawyer and yet in a way either fears him or hates him. The legal habit of mind has come to be identified not with honest thinking but over-technicality and over-subtlety; and the charge against the legal profession is that it has no consideration for the poor. I am not sure that all this is not prejudice and that what are called the inherent sins of our profession might not be proved to apply equally to all other avocations more or less. But there can be no doubt that the temptations to hard-heartedness, want of charity, over technicality, and over-subtlety are greater in our profession than in any other. Ours is a life of contention and wrangling and that is apt to breed hard-heartedness and dry the springs of a liberal and loving heart. "Law without technicality is impossible," said a great English Judge (Mr. Justice Wills) and because we cannot do without it we are apt to take it as the soul of law and miss the substance in our search for form, and that is a temptation to over-subtlety.

A WORSE TEMPTATION.

There is another and a worse temptation to which we are exposed. In almost every dispute we have to deal with, testimony is contradicted by testimony—witnesses on one side telling a story quite opposed to that told by witnesses on the other. Life in the midst of this ever-recurring scene of oath against oath is apt to lose its human flavour by breeding a spirit of scepticism or pessimism and making cynics of us, devoid of human sympathy and full of doubt and distrust. And a mind trained to doubt cannot be at peace with itself. The only way to fortify ourselves against this danger of degeneration is to have largeness of faith and trust in humanity. Remembering that if witnesses lie, the responsibility sometimes, if not often rests with lawyers. A let the judge be good and godly or let the practitioner be sympathetic and honest—I can say for my countrymen at any rate to whom the vice of perjury is so often ascribed that they would not for anything mislead him by false testimony. This is no exaggeration. We had years ago in Ratnagiri a District Judge—Mr. Izon was his name—whose memory, still survives there. A god and godly man he was on the judgment seat to the poor in particular he was god in human form. And nearly every witness before him felt that he must tell the truth. That was his reputation in his time—that is the tradition about him even now. We had a Subordinate Judge twent-five years ago whom people called the "Deva Munsiff" and he was regarded as another Izon. Trust create trust. The another of Festus read human nature rightly when he wrote:—

"Men might be better if we better deemed of them. The worst way to improve the world is to condemn it."

Over-subtlety and over-technicality caused by our prejudices and preconceived notions of colour race or creed or caste are not the true legal habit of mind. They do not constitute the legally minded man. A lawyer, who is over-subtle and over-technical and regardless of truth may be a clever lawyer but as Sir Henry Summer Maine has said a clever lawyer is but a poor third-rate lawyer. He may flourish but his prosperity means the poverty of the profession. He may prey upon his kind and suffer no loss but he may even as he does often prosper but the profession and through it the community of which it is a part cannot. "It is only in fiction that the villain comes to an end; in real life he not seldom dies in the odour of sanctity; but for the sins of society the day of vengeance never fails to come." The lawyer is meant to help society in protecting its rights and redressing its wrongs. The lawyer's profession is a noble one—divine in its dignity and its duty. When you are engaged in the study of law, bear this in mind and learn to acquire the scientist's love of truth and the literary artist's "intellectual temperance"—his habit of restraint and reticence—and from the saint the spirit of charity and the study of law will be a power for good. A high ideal some will say! Yes, it is high but fall below it, a lawyer becomes a lie—not a protector of rights and redresser of wrongs but a canker and curse of society.

DEATH OF MRS. CADELL AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 1.

I regret to report the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cadell, the wife of Colonel J. C. Cadell, Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Secunderabad, died of dysentery at the Nursing Institute here last night at his age of 41 years.

The funeral took place this evening at the All Saints Cemetery. It was fairly well attended by the leading society. There were several wreaths including two magnificent ones from the Hyderabad Contingent and the Officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, Secunderabad. The deceased leaves behind her three children, one in Coonoor and two at home. The Reverend Muspratt read the service at the Cemetery. Great sympathy is felt for Colonel Cadell who during his sojourn became highly popular in the station.

STERLING BILLS.

To be Sold below Gold Point.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A Finance Department Press Communique states that in view of the prevailing weakness of exchange the Government of India have decided to renew the offer of selling sterling Bills on London at the rate of 15 29-32d. the rupee. The Comptroller General has been authorized to sell up to £500,000 this week and to advertise a similar amount for next week if necessary.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Claim for Damages Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

The appeal preferred by S. Velayudan Pillay, late Manager of the office of the Registar to the University of Madras, against the decree of Mr. Justice Munro dismissing the appellant's suit against the University claiming damages of Rs. 15,000 for wrongful dismissal, came on to-day for hearing before Justices Miller and Bakewell of the Madras High Court. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs on the ground that the plaint as framed disclosed no cause of action.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Old Woman Run Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

Yesterday afternoon as a Government House white car was passing the lower Bazaar road, at Ootacamund, a Mahomedan woman of about sixty years who was on the side road with her grandchild started to cross the road; the car was stopped. As the car started again the woman lost her head and tried to recross the road which resulted in her being knocked down. The woman received fatal injuries. Major A. A. Duff, who was in the car at the time, had the woman conveyed as speedily as possible to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. She died on the way.

The usual inquest was held by the Sub-Magistrate. The verdict was recorded that death was due to injuries caused by a motor-car accidently passing over deceased.

The Collector has been asked by his Excellency to conduct a full inquiry as to the cause of the accident.

On his reaching convalescence, after a long illness, Mr. Theobald Cozens-Hardy, of Oak Lodge, Sprowston, Norfolk, was waited upon by a deputation from St. Faith's Board of Guardians, who presented him with an address of congratulation on his completing forty-three years' service as a guardian, of which the last twelve years were spent as Chairman of the Board. With the address was a memento in the form of a Georgian silver tea and coffee service. Mr. Cozens-Hardy, in his acknowledgement, said there was not now a single member of the Board, who was on it in 1866, and there had been a change in every office, since he first came on the Board.

TAXI-CABS IN BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO. have addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department:—

Bombay, August 17.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you that in October last, we placed an order for a Two cylinder Taxi-Cab with the Napier Company, London, which has now been sent out as a specimen of the class of Motor Cabs we would be prepared to put on the roads in Bombay for public use under the sanction of Government. This Cab has been submitted to the Commissioner of Police for his inspection, and we understand the Police Commissioner has nothing to say against its use. It was our intention when this specimen arrived in India and if it passed the Government test, to float a small Joint-Stock Company with a view to placing two dozen of them on the Bombay roads and of adding to the number if the venture was appreciated by the public and it proved remunerative to those who would have financed the undertaking. Unfortunately, however, Baron Baeyens of the International Sleeping Car Company of France, on his visit in May last, proclaimed it as his intention to place 150 cabs on the Bombay roads, and in order to provide against loss through competition, he asked Government for the monopoly and also for extensive concessions in the matter of taxes, &c., believing perhaps, that he was placing the Government under an obligation for introducing the service. As Government declined to grant him both the monopoly and concessions, it has become a matter of doubt whether the French Company will really come here. Baron Baeyens' intentions having been published in public print it had the effect somewhat of cooling the enthusiasm with which we took the matter up of introducing Napier Taxi-Cabs in Bombay, and those who promised to support the venture, naturally find the undertaking unattractive in view of the anticipated French invasion, Capital is therefore not so readily forthcoming. From our long experience and knowledge of Bombay, we feel sure, that if the service of 150 French Taxi-Cabs becomes an accomplished fact, its only chance will lie in its capacity and inclination to suffer a serious loss for a few years. If Baron Baeyens has, however, lost the courage of his first convictions he ought, we consider, to notify Government that he withdraws the offer he made; thereby giving others the opportunity to carry such a venture through on more modest principles. We are anxious to place our sample Cab at once on the road at 8 annas a mile, pending forthcoming resolutions which Government may decide upon in this direction. We think, however, from our experience of drives that we have already taken in the cab, that 8 annas per mile is as much as the public will tolerate. The 10 anna rate, which we understand was mentioned by Baron Baeyens, was apparently suggested to suit the Taximeter used in France (10 pence to the franc) whereas the rate of 8 annas for the first mile and two annas for every succeeding quarter of a mile which we propose to adopt at once in the event of sanction being obtained, is equivalent to the rate prevailing in London. Pending the determination of Government regarding the matter of rates, &c., we respectfully beg that permission may be granted us to place at once the Taxi we now have, on the streets of Bombay, as a public conveyance at the rate of 8 annas per mile.

Soliciting the honour and favour of an early reply.—We have, &c.,

For MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

(Sd.) WALTER PROCTER,

General Manager.

Our Photograph shows a 10 h. p. Napier Taxi-Cab which Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., have now running trials in Bombay. It is the latest standard London Cab to seat five inside, two cylinder engine magneto ignition. It will traval 30 miles per hour, and will be run at 8 annas per mile on Government sanctioning it, and will be put on the road when such sanction is given.

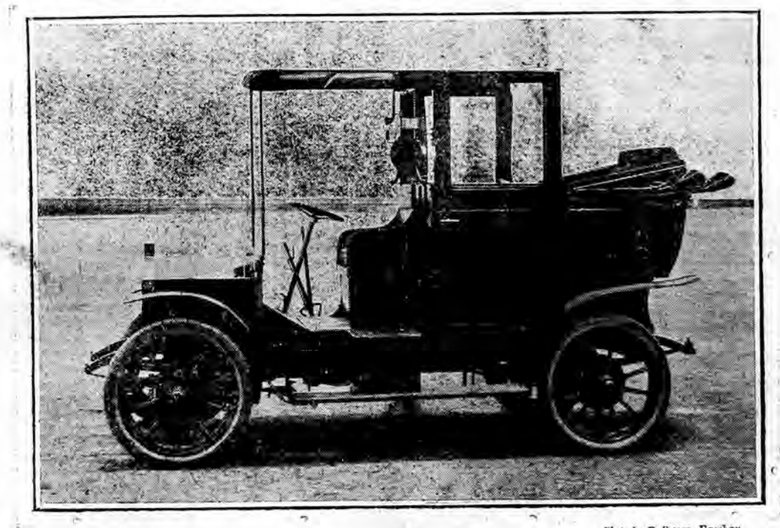

Photo by F. Power, Bombay.

The proposed new public Conveyance for Bombay at Annas 8 per mile.

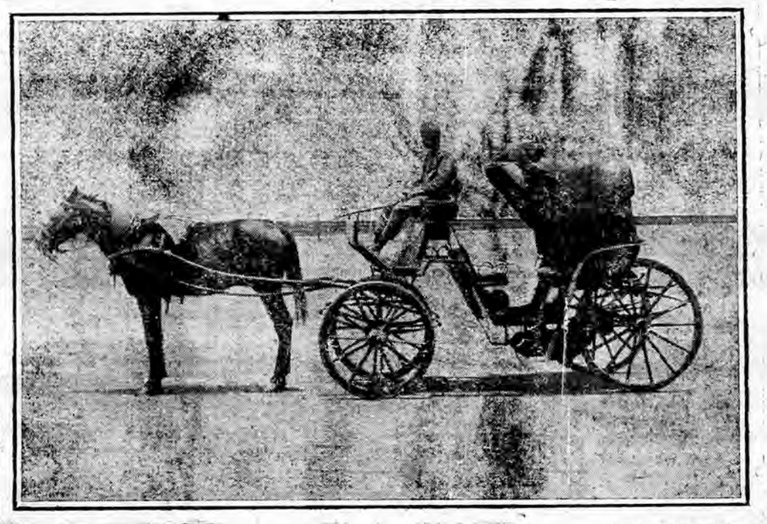

Photo by F. Power, Bombay.

The old at Annas 6 per mile.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Mr. Das Concludes his Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Mr. C. R. Das concluded his arguments on behalf of Hem Chandra Das this afternoon in the Alipore Bomb case. He then briefly recapitulated his arguments on behalf of all the accused and concluded by thanking their Lordships for patiently hearing him for twenty-one days. Mr. Chuckerbutty then briefly opened his case on behalf of Indranath Nundy.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The first performance, of Mr. Clyde Fitch's comedy "The Truth" was given at Viceragal Lodge this evening. The stage was erected at one end of the ball-room and there was a large and enthusiastic audience, including their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Minto, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Dane. The principal parts were taken by Lady Eileen Elliot, Captain Erskine, Mr. Chesney, Mrs. Mant, and Lord Francis Scott. The performance was in every respect excellent, more especially the acting of Lady Eileen Elliot and Captain Erskine. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to local charities.

BOMBAY MILLS TO BE CLOSED.

Compromise on Short Time Proposals.

QUIET ENDING TO A STRIKE.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO., who control eight cotton mills in Bombay have announced that during the present month these will work only three days a week and that during October they will be entirely closed. In consequence of this the workmen, numbering about 8,000, assembled at the various mills yesterday, refused to do any work and demanded their wages for August. They contended that the utmost time during which the mill should be closed was two days a week, that pay for three days a week only would be starvation wages and that it would be better for them if they were paid off at once. Superintendent O'Keeffe communicated with Mr. Edwardes, I.C.S, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner. No time was lost in sending police reinforcements, but the operatives behaved in a most orderly manner. Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Vincent also promptly repaired to the scene and tried to bring about a settlement. They discussed the situation with the mill authorities and also explained to the operatives the position. Through their intervention it was eventually agreed that the mills should be entirely closed from to-day and that the workmen be paid off on or before the 10th instant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the United Provinces, the East Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Mysore, Madras, the Konkan Coast and local in Assam, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Bombay, Deccan and Kashmir.

Minbu reports two inches; Maymyo, three; Silchar, two; Gorakhpur and Lucknow three; Bahraich, four; Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Bareilly, Jaipur, Sambhar and Jubbulpore one and a half; Kotah and Chakrata two; Lahore, Sialkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nowgong, Amraoti, Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Salem, one; and Bangalore and Tricinopoly two.

The depression in the East of the United Provinces yesterday practically disappeared and a large area of low pressure now exists over the South of the Bay and a depression may form in it during the next few days.

The temperature is below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces. The maximum temperature was sixteen degrees in defect yesterday at Lahore and Jodhpur. In some regions it is damper than usual.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to decrease in the East of the United Provinces and to increase in the West of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Assam.

A slight shock of earthquake was recorded this morning in Simla at 8 hours 36 1-2 minutes, the distance of origin being about 300 miles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 1.

Over three inches of rain fell in Lucknow yesterday as the result of a cyclonic storm which has now moved into the United Provinces. The wind at times reached the force of a gale.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	66·14	70·79	75·80	55·17
Wednesday, 1st Sept.	0·38	1·05	1·90	0·77
Total	66·52	71·84	77·70	55·94
Same date last year	64·24	61·02	60·25	46·01

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·32	67·20	88·79	56·64

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 1·10" of rain, Sirsa 0·36," Ambala 0·26" and Delhi 0·60". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in the central and extreme south-eastern districts but normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 1·42", Cawnpore 1·67", Mainpuri 0·33", Agra 1·30" and Jhansi 0·54." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect but the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Bikaner records 0·43", Jaipur 1·45", Kotah 2·35". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall but lightly to moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal in Upper Sind but in defect elsewhere; the minimum is in excess at Jacobabad but normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 1·22" of rain, Ahmedabad 0·98" and Neemuch, Indore and Bhovnagar Para report light falls. Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Central Provices.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has received 1·30", Saugor 0·71" Amraoti 1·16" and Chanda a very light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is low during the day in the eastern half of the division; it is normal at night everywhere.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·77", Mormugao 0·31" and Karwar 0·61." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 1·19" of rain, Bijapur 0·48" and Hyderabad 0·97". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the central and east Punjab and in the Peninsula, with the exception of the north Bombay Deccan. Local rain has fallen in the central parts of the country and Gujarat. Skies are more or less heavily clouded. An area of low pressure is shown to-day over north Rajputana and another is noticeable on the Coromandel Coast.

Nearly general rain is probable in Rajputana and the east Punjab, the United Provinces, the southern half of the Peninsula and the Konkan and local rain in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR SASSOON DAVID presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held last evening.

Before proceeding with the business the Chairman said that he wished to draw their attention to a letter received from the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey on the 26th August, resigning his seat on the Committee and the Corporation and written before he met the tragic death of which they had heard. He (the chairman) was bound to say that Mr. Dwarkadas' advice on the Standing Committee and on the Corporation was very sound and he was always known to take a keen and intelligent interest in all matters concerning the civic administration of the city.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The importance of the above match played on the Gymkhana ground to-day lies in the fact that it forms one of the Triangular tests. The Gymkhana put forward one of its strongest teams, a considerable proportion of whom will figure in the Presidency match next week.

Commencing at 2 p.m. the Gymkhana were all out by the evening for the creditable total of 282, towards which Greig contributed no fewer than 118 well played. He has evidently "struck form," for he was playing skittles with the bowling by hitting freely in all directions once he got set. He outlived seven batsmen and it was just a lucky catch by Divekar which had him out. Lucas succumbed when the score stood at 44 after having compiled 20 chiefly by dint of singles, and Arnold when the score rose to 94. The partnership between Greig and Campbell was not very profitable nor, indeed, of the others who followed. When Greig retired the score stood at 225 and then Colonel Barter, Scaife and Wilson contributed the balance. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Divekar, b Shivram	...	118
Capt Lucas, b Shivram	...	20
Major Arnold, c Divekar, b Bhatawadeker		10
Mr Campbell, c Sheshachari, b Wagle	...	2
Mr A K Tillard, b Bhatawadeker	...	7
Major Southey, b Bhatawadeker...	...	18
Capt E D Tillard, c Sheshachari, b Bhatawadekar ...	...	9
Col Barter, c Sheshachari, b Bhatawadekar ...	...	7
Major Wood, not out	...	26
Mr Scaife, c Shivram, b Bhatawadeker...		3
Mr R C Wilson, c Wagle, b Divekar	...	21
Extras...	...	41
Total ...		282

R. G. A. vs. B. V. A.

This match was played at Colaba on August 22, and resulted in a win for the R. G. A. by 73 runs:—

B. V. A.

1st Innings.

Br Barker, b Davies...	...	2
Gr Forbes, c Wordsworth, b Davies	...	4
Capt Fisher, c Howard, b Davies	...	3
Lieut Cudlip, b Meney	...	1
Corpl Spilling, c Howard, b Davies	...	6
Lieut Goldsmith, b Meney	...	0
Gr Flynn, c Watts, b Meney...	...	7
Spr Rickwood, c Steel, b Davies	...	1
Gr Green, b Meney	...	5
Gr Grimshaw, not out	...	0
Br Cole, b Davies	...	0
Extras...	...	2
Total...	...	31

2nd Innings.

Br Barker, run out	...	12
Gr Forbes, run out	...	13
Capt Fisher, c Gill Jones, b Watts	...	14
Lieut Cudlip, c Meney, b Davies	...	28
Corpl Spilling, b Thornton	...	9
Lieut Goldsmith, b Davies	...	4
Gr Flynn, b Corbett	...	1
Spr Rickwood, c Meney, b Davies	...	0
Gr Green, b Thornton	...	4
Gr Grimshaw, c Davies, b Corbett	...	2
Br Cole, not out	...	1
Extras...	...	9
Total...	...	87

R. G. A.

Sergt Watts, c Spilling b Cudlip	...	17
Lt Corbett, b Cudlip...	...	4
Br Steel, c Barker, b Cudlip...	...	4
Lt Shaw, b Cudlip	...	1
Gr Thornton, c Spilling, b Cudlip	...	4
Gr Howard, c Goldsmith, b Forbes	...	18
Capt Davies, c and b Forbes	...	11
Capt Moberly, run out	...	21
Lt WordsWorth, b Barker	...	12
Br Meney, lbw b Forbes	...	2
Gr Gill Jones, not out	...	1
Extras...	...	9
Total...	...	104

LT. CUDLIP'S XI vs. CAPTAIN FISHER'S XI.

Another match between two elevens, captained by Captain Fisher and Lieut Cudlip, was played on the Municipal Ground on the 29th August.

LT. CUDLIP'S XI.

1st Innings.

Lt Cudlip, c Fisher, b Forbes	...	20
Br Barker, lbw b Spilling	...	14
Cpl Banks, b Spilling	...	2
Gr Stickland, c and b Forbes...	...	0
Spr Rickwood, b Spilling	...	1
Spr Brown, b Forbes...	...	5
Gr Symes, b Forbes	...	1
Pr Cole, c Spilling, b Forbes	...	0
Sgt-Inst Maber, st Forbes	...	1
Spr Roblon, c Goldsmith, b Forbes	...	14
Sgt-Inst Williams, not out	...	0
Extras	...	10
Total...	...	68

2nd Innings.

Lt Cudlip, not out	...	105
Br Barker, c Goldsmith, b Partridge	...	21
Cpl Banks, not out	...	17
Spr Brown, b Partridge	...	0
Spr Roblon, b Goldsmith	...	10
Sgt-Inst William, b Goldsmith	...	0
Gr Stickland ...		
Spr Rickwood ...		
Gr Symes ...		Did not bat.
Br Cole ...		
Sgt-Inst Maber ...		
Extras ...	...	8
Total for (4 wickets).		161*

* Innings declared closed.

CAPTAIN FISHER'S XI.

1st Innings.

Cpl Spilling, run out	...	12
Sgt Barker, b Barker...	...	0
Lt Goldsmith, b Barker	...	10
Gr Forbes, b Barker...	...	10
Capt Fisher, c and b Barker	...	2
Gr Flynn, b Barker	...	10
Br Hiven, b Barker	...	0
Cpl Fabris, b Barker...	...	0
Gr Norris, b Barker	...	0
Gr Grimshaw, b Barker	...	0
Spr Partridge, not out	...	0
Extras...	...	6
Total...		50

2nd Innings.

Cpl Spilling, not out	...	12
Lt Goldsmith, l b w, b Barker	...	10
Capt Fisher, b Barker	...	2
Spr Partridge, not out	...	9
Gr Flynn ...		
Br Hiven ...		
Cpl Fabris ...		Did not bat
Gr Norris ...		
Gr Grimshaw ...		
Extras...	...	3
Total...		36

POONA RACES.

First Meeting.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. Tuesday, August 31.

THE YERROWDA PLATE—R C and distance over 7 flights—Lamrock, Seclusion, Pincher, Mount Dane, Gerard, Our State, Dirty Boy, Idle, Umutbe, The Lost, Squire Alfred and Clear Artist.

THE TRIAL PLATE—1 mile—Fizz, Lovanie, Wandin, Ebullition, Crossbred, Tangaroa, Misty Morn, Wise Bird, Scult Line, Peru, Master Theo, The Bedouin and Pelargonium II.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE—R C and distance—Peculiar, Sialkote, Eed, Merrily, Precious, Famous, Colaba, Hyacinth, Jehangir and Namak.

THE MAIDEN PLATE—7 furlongs—Corrector, Antica, Ebrahim Pasha, Fairfield, Farick, The Beetle, Saree, Amood, Murzook, Salanie, Madkoor, Sharar, Real Blood, Aden, Sheriff, Winchester, Dojan and Shanwar.

THE NEW PLATE—About 5 furlongs—Lorraine, Wild Boy, Naughty Boy, Lady Nannie, Comeback, Russley Rose, Encourage, Koko, Gun Metal, Pantry Girl, Refresher, Mandeville, Cracker, Evening Herald, Danseuse and Chippy Norton.

THE LILLIPUTS—1-2 mile—Mountain King, Selection, Hishan, Sabah, Scimitar, Young Gazelle, Creditor, Bay Middleton, Rajput and Prince Chestnut.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rugby Tournament.

GLOUCESTER REGIMENT VS. MADRAS.

THE Gloucesters and the Madras team played a good game at the Cooperage yesterday which the visitors who were superior at all points, won comfortably. Their backs had plenty of dash and speed, and on their form yesterday the Madras side look likely to make a big fight of it with the West Riding in the final.

In the first half the game was pretty even and mostly contested in midfield. The Madras men were always the more dangerous side, but with the Gloucester backs playing an almost purely defensive game, and tackling hard they were unable to score until just before the whistle sounded. Following up a long kick Purvis and Sayers made a dangerous rush, but the former was well collared by Hendy. A few minutes later when Purvis looked to have an excellent chance of running through, Sayers spoiled the opportunity by giving him a forward pass.

A long kick towards the Madras goal was closely followed by the Madras forwards. Graham relieved, but Smith running up took the ball and was almost over when he was splendidly tackled by Purvis. The latter player was always a prominent figure among the Madras backs showing fine speed and resource and on several occasions putting in some clever kicking to touch. Just before half time Hefferman, taking the ball from one of the backs, had a straight run for the line and scored near the flag. The kick at goal failed.

Half-time:—

	Pts.
Madras	3
Gloucesters	0

The series of scrummages in the Madras half followed the resumption, and then Sayers cleverly dribbled the ball from well outside the Gloucester twenty-five and scored near the posts. An easy shot for goal was missed. After this, Madras had it all their own way for a long time and scored twice more. Browning tried a drop for goal which was short and Purvis following up hard just reached the ball and scored near the corner. The last try came from a forward rush. The Gloucester back failed to hold Bainbridge, who scored near the centre. Again the kick at goal failed.

Result:—

	Pts.
Madras (four tries)	12
Gloucesters	0

THE TEAMS:—

Madras.—Back; T. W. Graham; three-quarters: Wegley, Johnstone, Sayers and Purvis; halves: Todd and Browning; forwards: Hefferman: Marsh, Prendergast, Walker, Legge, Alexander and Bainbridge.

Gloucesters—Back: Ible; three-quarters: Hanford, Hendy, Smith and Bartlett; halves: Millwater and Murray; forwards: Travall Strong, Nash, Curtis, Hart, Hill, Lowett and Ford.

To-day's match is between Calcutta and Madras. On Friday afternoon a game will be played between the Bombay Gymkhana and one of the visiting teams, and the final on Saturday will be a charity match.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. G. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana.

YESTERDAY'S match between the R. G. A. and the Parel Gymkhana was a very one-sided affair in which the former had all their own way. The Artillerymen did the attacking most of the time and their goal was never seriously challenged. In the first half they scored three goals, Watts contributing two and Toole one. This they followed up with ten more in the second half, Watts and Collumbell doing most of the scoring.

R. G. A. ..... 13 Goals.
Parel Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The teams:—

R. G. A. Goal:—McEvan; backs: Franklin and Jones; half-backs: Gill Jones, Hunt, Collumbell; forwards: Bailey, Toole, Watts, Llewellyn, and Resting

Parel Gymkhana.—Goal: Fox; backs: Thompson and Pennock; half-backs: Holthem, Furbisher and LaTouche; forwards: W. Alcock, A.N. Other, S. Alcock, Patterson and James.

POSTPONED MATCHES.

The postponed matches in this League will be played on the following dates, at the Cooperage: September 6, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.—September 7, Royal Artillery vs. The Hornets.

THE BOMBAY JUNIOR ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

The drawing of ties for the above tournament will take place at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder (Private Room) on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 7·30 p. m.

Representatives of teams are invited to attend the drawing.

GOLF.

The Madras Medal.

THE first day's play for the above Medal, which is played for by Medal play under handicap over 18 holes, took place yesterday morning over the Bombay Course, when conditions were found to be anything but conducive to good golf. Very heavy rain had fallen during the night and consequently casual water was to be found all over the Course and one had to hit the ball hard when on the green otherwise the putt would invariably be short of the hole. In spite, however, of these adverse conditions 25 competitors out of an entry of 33 returned cards. Messrs. England and Jessop completed the course in 41 strokes, but the latter whose handicap was recently reduced from 9 to 3 leads on the first round by 2 strokes from Mr. Kleinjung who has lately been improving his game considerably and whose nett score was 40. Mr. Jessop took 31 strokes only to the first 7 holes and looked like doing an excellent round but to the last two holes he took 5 each which rather spoilt what would have been very good score. Mr. England who is generally near the top of the list played a steady round but came to grief at the 7th hole which is a short one and to which he took 5 strokes. The following is the result of the first day's play:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
J W Jessop ...	41	—3	38
W Kleinjung ...	43	—3	40
L Thacker ...	43	—

BY THE WAY.

THEIR MEAT IN DUE SEASON.

At no time of the year do the swans, ducks, and other specimens of the bird tribe which enliven and grace the lakes and ponds of the public parks of the Metropolis come off better than during the holiday period. It is then that the thousands of London's poorer children betake themselves with a wild and joyous freedom to the open spaces. Just now, from early morning till the gates are closed, a home correspondent writes it is pleasant to see the swarms of youngsters, and it is a fact worth putting on record that out of their own scanty supply of food for the day there is almost invariably a bit kept over for the voracious water-birds. It is great fun, too, this feeding of the handsome and stately swans and the brassened little ducks with their broods of young, old enough now to be adept at catching a dainty morsel before it falls to the water and gets gobbled up by a more fortunate fellow-creature.

GROWING OLD: HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There is an excellent article in "Cassell's Magazine" this month, by Mr. A. St. John Adcock. The very title, "The Folly of Growing Old," is bracing, and the opening sentence is positively inspiring: "There are at least three good reasons why a man should never grow old; it isn't pleasant, it isn't necessary; and it doesn't pay." If not necessary, then, in the name of all that is amusing and interesting, How is it to be avoided? That is what Mr. Adcock explains, and it sounds so easy that we are inclined to think the cure too easy to be efficient.

"UNLESS—"

At the same time, no human being will be the worse, and many will be the better, for acting sturdily upon advice of this kind: "Unless you keep always alive and in touch with the new developments of life and thought around you, and adapt yourself to them, going about alertly, with an open mind ready to receive new impressions, to acquire new knowledge, to form new opinions as your old ones become obsolete, you cannot hope to retain your youth. It is as unwholesome for you to cling continually and stubbornly to any set of beliefs and opinions as it would be for an oak if it had to start the spring with last year's leaves." If it were for no other reason than that the timely quotation of the above passage might avert much wrath when someone is hard on you for changing your opinion, it would be worth while to read and remember the [illegible] But there is much else that is good in it, [illegible] like to read about ailments, such as "rheumatics," bodily weakness, mere stiffness of the carnal joints," in connexion with the prevention of old age, will also be satisfied. We like the expression "carnal joints." Don't you?

THE MAN WHO TALKS.

Possibly the man who writes (usually most illegibly) is, after all these years, to be superseded by the man who can merely talk. Think of the amount of talk that hums through the telephones of the world—talk that would twenty years ago have been written. Consider the phonographs, the gramophones and the coming instruments that will enable you to speak your mind and make faces at your adversary. One suspects a coming generation in which all will talk to all, except a few professional scriveras—revived experts of a past age! It will be, one thinks, a more headlong generation, for the mere labour of writing involves a certain deliberateness, as of the cautious man who kept his inkpot at the other end of the room from his desk.

MOTOR MOUNTAINEERING.

The daring feat of Mr. Fawcett, an English motorist, who has just driven his car from the Chamonix Valley to the Mer de Glace, a height of 5,750 ft., recalls other equally remarkable performances. Some years ago, Captain Diosy made a successful ascent of Rochers, de Noye, and two cars passed over the summit of Mont Genevre, 5,680 ft. high, in spite of frost, snow and ice; while, in 1900, M. Jules Picard crossed the Pyrenees on his car, skirting precipices at a height of 8,500 ft. Mr. Harvey Du Cros, jun., on an Aeriel motor-car, has climbed to the summit of Snowdon; and Mr. Charles Jarrott has driven a car to the top of Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, the gradient in parts almost reaching one in four, and some of the turnings being breath-taking in their suggestions of danger.

LONDON'S FOREST.

The recent publication of a work on "London's Forest" may do something suggests a home contemporary to encourage the West End dweller in the capital to emulate the example set him long since by the East-Ender, and discover for himself the beauties of Epping Forest. It is most probably because of its proximity to town that this wonderful stretch of woodland is so little known to the average Londoner; and yet there was a time when his forefathers rejoiced in taking the air in that direction, before char-a-banes and cheap railway tickets were almost too facile assistants in conveying visitors to the scene. There was published in 1701 "Leighton-Stone-Air, a Poem: Or, a Poetical Encomium on the Excellency of its Soil, Healthy Air, and Beauteous Situation. Together with some Historical Hints, both Ancient and Modern, on its Noble Prospects, and adjacent Forest of Eppen, Also a Pindarick Ode on Prince Eugene of Savoy. Humbly dedicated to the worthy Encouragers of the Latin Boarding School newly erected in Leighton-Stone, by the Author, J. H., M. A., Schoolmaster there; where Latin, Greek, French, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accompts, Mathematicks, Musick and Dancing are taught."

SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS WILD FLOWERS.

Many will read with syampathetic interest of the steps which are being taken in South Africa to protect the fauna and the wild flowers of the Colony. The Government of the Cape has for some time been moving in the matter, and some new regulations have recently been issued which have for their object the saving from extinction of many specimens of rare and beautiful flowers. From the "Cape Times" we learn that the most enthusiastic and learned botanists in the Colony have readily but their assistance in determining what plants and flowers are in special need of protection. It is to be hoped that the theory of protection will be put into practice without delay.

"A LITTLE SELF-DENIAL."

All but the marauders will agree with this comment of the writer on the new regulations: "Although the new regulations may sometimes seem irksome to the mountain climber who chances on some of those 'flowers worthy of paradise,' which still bloom in remote nooks and crannies, or to the hostess in search of choicest ornaments for her table, we are sure that on reflection all will gladly exercise a little self-denial, so as not to rob posterity of the heritage which Dame Nature meant to be cherished and handed down intact from generation to generation."

A CLOSE SEASON FOR THE FLOWERS.

Among the rules now to be enforced is one that there shall be "close seasons" during which it will be contra law to pluck certain flowers prescribed. Thus, between February 15 and December 15 the disa uniflora or grandiflora is to be protected against the flower-gatherer; from March 15 to January 15 the disa graminifolia and the disa ferrugines are to be immune; and the disa Harveiana and the disa longicornu are to be jealously guarded from January 15 to December 1. It is also laid down in the regulations that no bulb or plant with bulb attached may henceforward be uprooted, sold, or exported. The effect of these wise regulations will be followed with interest by botanists all the world over.

CHILDREN AND ALCOHOL.

The "Lancet" statistics to the effect that 40 per cent. of the children under eight at the elementary schools are familiar with the use and effects of alcoholic liquor certainly "give furiously to think." On the whole, children certainly grow up in much greater numbers than they did in days when beer-drinking was universal; and therefore it seems temperate to hope that the age for beginning alcohol-drinking may steadily rise. The discussion of the subject recalls the distracted letters of John Verney when his two "babies" were sick. In the last years of Charles II. John writes:—"Molly and Ralph continue as they were, very ill of a feaver and pains with a short cough very fast, they will not tell where their paines are, nor will they take anything but small Beare, nor that if anything be mingled with it. God be theire Phisitian." It must be admitted that they got well, and so did little Lady Margaret Sackville at Knole sixty years earlier, though she suffered much from ague, and had no medicine but [illegible]

MEN AND MATTERS.

RADICALS' "SMILE CLUB."

We congratulate Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot, the Vice-Chairman of the Budget Protest League, on his description of the Radicals' attempt to claim victory in advance for the penal Budget as merely electioneering tactics on the principle of the Yankee "Smile Club." When American trade was at its worst the cute Yankee managers formed a club whose members agreed to smile and pretend that trade had improved.

AN ATHLETIC REVOLTER.

No Wykehamist or Oxonian needs to be remided of the athletic honours won by Mr. Hemmerde, who has came out into open revolt against the Government, and declared that if he was unaccompanied by a single other malcontent, he would go into the lobby against the omission of the ungotten minerals tax which the Government have now abandoned. Mr. Hemmerde, who has been twelve years at the Bar, tried Winchester in 1900 and failed, and was no more successful with Shrewsbury at the General Election. But later in the same year, 1906, East Denbighshire elected him.

"J. W. H. T."

J. W. H T. Douglas, who assisted by Knight, set up a first-wicket record against the Australians, is the son of a well-known sportsman, who is one of the leading spirits of the Amateur Boxing Association. The young Essex cricketer, who, by the way finished third in the bowling and batting averages of his club, is also a middle-weight boxing champion. This honour he won in 1905, when he beat E. Mann, though in the opinion of many good judges he ought to have had the verdict in 1904.

AFTER TH ECONQUEST.

The Earl and Countess of Drogheda are to be congratulated on their escape from what might have been a very nasty motor car collison in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge Barracks. His Lordship, who is an ex-president of the Navy League, comes of one of the oldest families in the country. It was originally French, and settled in Kent soon after the Norman conquest. In the reign of Elizabeth Sir Edward Moore went to Ireland where the family has ever since maintained its associations.

THE CENSOR.

It is nearly thirty years since Mr. Cecil Raleigh, who gave evidence before Mr. Herbert Samuel's Committee, went on the stage. Later he took to journalism, and then set to work at playwritting, and collaborated with Mr. Claude Carton and Mr. G. R. Sims. Success brought him into touch with the late Sir Augustus Harris for whom he wrote a number of melodramas in collaboration with Henry Hamilton. Mr. Raleigh describes himself as "a confirmed Socialist and an inveterate cigarette smoker."

A SWANSEA MAGNATE.

Swansea thinks a good deal of Sir Griffith Thomas who has just sold the whole of his Onllwyn estate, thus placing practically the entire anthracite coalfield in the Dulas Valley in the possession of Mr. Evans Bevan. Both seller and purchaser are near neighbours at Neath, where Sir Thomas, who has been three times Mayor of Swansea, has his country residence. He has for many years filled the important office of Chairman of the Swansea Harbour Trust.

MR. TAFT'S REMBRANDT.

The Rembrandt which Mr. Charles Taft, the President's brother, is reported to have acquired for the enormous figure of £100,000, came to England towards the end of the 18th century, when the nobility were still wealthy and able to buy pictures instead of being forced to sell them. The work was long in the wonderful Ashburnham collection, and when sold in 1851 realised no more than 690 guineas. It depicts a young man handsomely dressed in black silk rising from a green armchair, and bears the date 1633.

THE RETIRING ARCHDEACON.

The venerable Ernest Sandford, who for 21 years has been Archdeacon of Exeter, is retiring from his post owing to ill health. He is son of a former Archdeacon of Coventry, was ordained in the middle of the sixties, and spent a few years in the Midlands. But in 1870 began his long connection with Devonshire which has now terminated. His work brought him into close touch with Archbishop Temple when Bishop of Exeter whose memoirs he was chosen to edit. He has also written an appreciation of his former chief.

AERONAUTICS.

Dr. Richard Glazebrook, who recently lectured to the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee possesses both English and German degrees is an F. R. S and has been President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. A brilliant career at Cambridge won him a Fellowship at Trinity where he remained for nearly twenty years, combining his tutorial work with University posts. In 1898 he left Cambridge to become Principal of what was then the University College of Liverpool. This position however, he only held for one year, resigning it to take up the Directorship of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington a post which he still holds,

A ROYAL MEDICINE MAN.

One of the few Royal medicine men is having his seventieth anniversary royally celebrated in Bavaria. Duke Charles Theodora, M.D., is not only a popular Prince but a more than popular practitioner. His mission in life declared itself somewhat late. He was eight and thirty when he entered the Munich faculty as a student; and there were those who laughed and chaffed at the notion of this mature student really meaning business. Duke Charles Theodore, however, not only meant business, but got it. He was soon in the enjoyment of a large practice at Tegernsee, and only retired from it when he specialised as an oculist, and started a "klinik" in the Bavarian capital. Now his name and fame are great througout the Fatherland. When the Kaiser met with that unfortunate accident abroad his yacht in northern waters, and the return end of a rope inflicted a dangerous back-hander on the Imperial eye, it was at the desire of the Kaiserinn that Duke Charles Theodore was called in and it was he whose treatment restored the injured optic. Naturally, the Duke has ever since been regarded with a favourable view in high quarters, and, naturally also, his practice has increased, until now the Munich "klinik" hardly suffices for its daily crowd of patients.

GEORGE III's ACCESSION.

Just a century ago the City was on the point of commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III. Festivities on the scale traditional in the City were organized, and a permanent memorial was created by the raising of a special fund for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts. His Majesty was the recipient of a loyal address, and in his reply he commented on the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the burden of war, the commerce and manufactures "of My City of London" had been carried to an extent unknown by any former period. What would his Majesty's declaration be to-day, were he to return from the fields Elysian and be the recipient of a similar loyal address?

A SPANISH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The "fine fleur" of Madrid is all at once developing a commendable patriotism. The "Orders of Chivalry" of Santigo, Calatrava, Alcantara, and Montesa include in their ranks many members of the old noble families, and these have now petitioned the King to allow a volunteer force to be formed—of course for Melilla—to comprise nobles who may not also be "Chevaliers." Under orders for Morocco, by Royal command, left recently the Marquis de Campollano, who not only holds a commission in a "crack" cavalry regiment, but is Military Attache at the Spanish Embassy in London. The Marquis is the son of the popular Duc and Duchesse de Tarmanies, and a relative of the Empress Eugenie, who, on her father's side, comes of a warlike Spanish stock.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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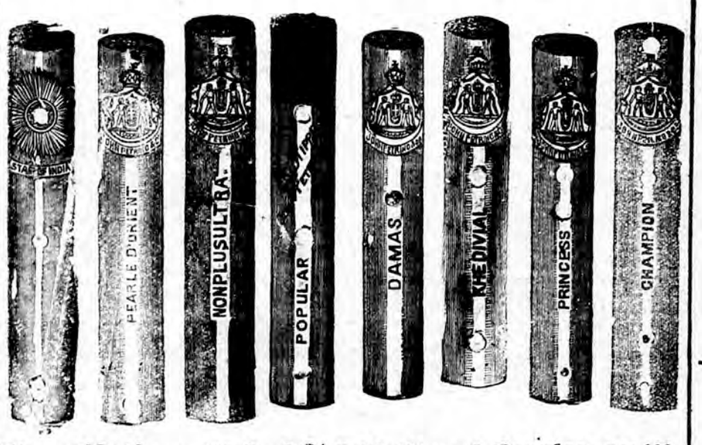

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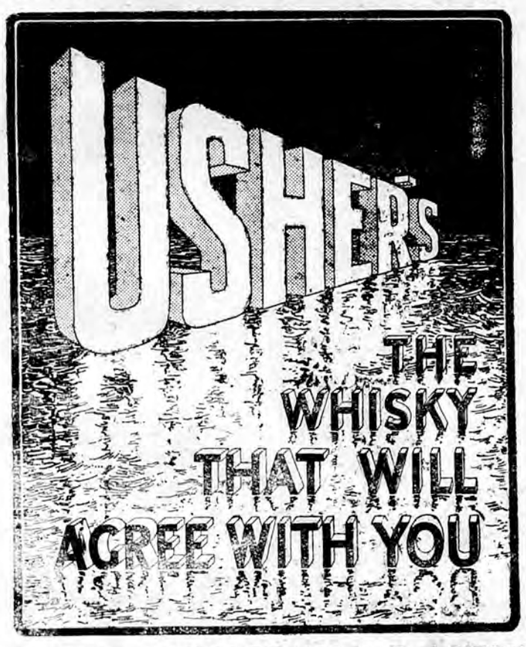

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PRETTY FASHION.

One of the pretty fashions for evening dresses of the season was lace hung over metallic tissue. Similar dainty frocks, writes our London lady correspondent, are seen frequently for smart afternoon wear with little chemisettes of tucked net, into which narrow cords or ribbons of the tissue are drawn. The tissue is of the thinnest possible make, and is in gold, silver, or bronze. It ought to fit closely, clinging like a sheath, and the lace is hung loosely over it. Needless to say, much of the lace used is Renaissance, of the coarser makes, or some of the pretty thread laces scarcely distinguishable from real. Darned net, such as was worn about 1830, or even earlier, looks very well, either in white of black. Many of these frocks are simply composed of chiffon hung over the tissue, black and gold, and white and silver, forming specially good contrasts; some of the blouses worn with crepe de Chine or ninon skirts are of similar composition. There is a preparation of linen which looks rather like silk that may be used when something cheaper is wanted, and the quaintly patterned or bordered muslins hung on a well-chosen contrast of this kind answer some purposes quite well.

THE SMALL HAT.

The small hat has arrived, and many of the new ones shown are of modest proportions. The question of absurd headgear has been taken up rather warmly by the Queen of Italy, and she is doing her best to induce ladies to return to the mantilla, than which no frame is more becoming to the face. The soft draping of lace may easily be arranged so as to bring out the best lines in a face, and it is rather a remarkable fact that a woman's face may be made beautiful merely by the use of finely toned lace. Elderly ladies frequently dispose lace very cleverly about their heads. A mantilla of rare lace is one of the most dignified styles of headgear, and Italian women, as well as Spanish, have always realised this and made use of them. When they go to Mass the mantilla is generally worn. Though Parisians are, so far, simply amused at Queen Elena's notion, they may change their tune and take to wearing lace mantillas for concerts, afternoon theatres, and so on. The Parisian is a woman of good taste, and she is tired of the absurd hat. The midinette and those of her kind have made it impossible, and as early as spring the cartes postales sold on the boulevards made the huge hat quite ridiculous.

SHAWLS.

Shawls and always more shawls! The scarf has developed into a shawl now, and is used for all sorts of purposes. No evening wrap is more popular than a Chantilly lace shawl hung over satin and held over the shoulders by chains of jet beads. These beads are repeated at the corners of the shawl for the purpose of weighting it. The fickle Parisienne, who has rung the changes on the shawls of the women of Europe, now uses the Mexican for a wrap. This shawl, known as the "Rebosa," is of heavy wrought silk, with magnificent embroidery in two colours, the one applied on the other. Scarves, or more correctly shawls, of coarse net are also much in vogue, and all sorts of ornamentation is worked in according to fancy. Indeed, no shawl or wrap can be too bizarre, for the charm that attaches to them is enhanced by their unique nature.

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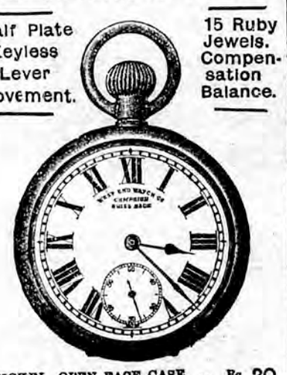

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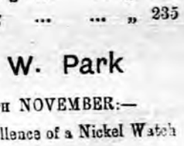

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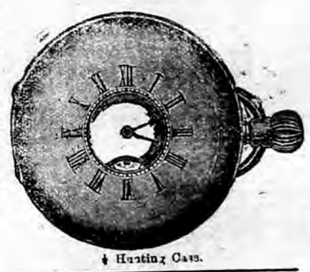

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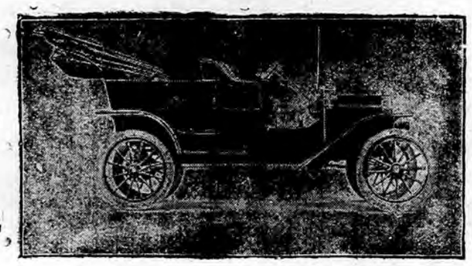

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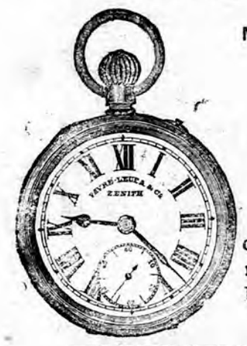

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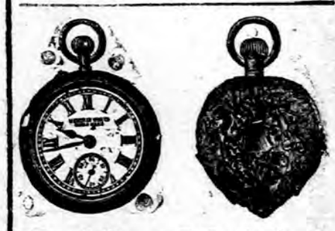

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